

THE AMERICAN FARMER,



SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. IV.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER, 1848.

No. 4.

PRIZE ESSAY

ON THE

RENOVATION OF WORN-OUT LANDS,

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[The Publisher of the AMERICAN FARMER having offered \$100 for the three best Essays on the above subject, viz: \$50 for the first, \$30 for the second, and \$20 for the third—the Committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of Dr. J. W. THOMPSON, of Delaware, and Judge CHAMBERS, Messrs. C. B. CALVERT, A. BOWIE DAVIS, and N. B. WORTHINGTON, of Maryland, unanimously awarded to the following the first Prize.]

In submitting the following Essay upon the "Renovation of Worn-out Lands," it is deemed proper to state, that the writer understands the main object in view of the Editor of the American Farmer, to be, the eliciting of such information as is best adapted to the wants of the great majority of farmers; those who are dependent on the product of the soil for a support, and whose resources are comparatively limited: for although it may be equally desirable to those with more ample means, to improve their lands at the least expense of time and money, yet the number of such is comparatively small; and it is not perceived why the same plan may not suit both: the one who "lives by the sweat of his brow" improves his ten acres, while he with the "plethoric purse," may in the same time, enrich his hundred acres.—With the view, therefore, to adapt it to the more numerous class of readers, the effort will be made to condense the essay as much as possible; and so plain, and free from technicalities, that "he that runs may read."

It is almost impossible to establish a theory, or mode of farming, that can be made to suit alike, all localities—of soil, climate, and the facilities of obtaining the various kinds of manure, now in use in different sections of the country. But it is believed that with proper energy and industry on the part of

farmers, and even with the present facilities of transportation, an increase of double, if not quadruple the lime, marl, and bones might be used to advantage; the two former, in many sections of our country are inexhaustible for generations to come: and a much greater amount of the latter might be obtained in sections where they are not used, but greatly needed, if more attention was paid to their collection and preservation.

The first step I would advise towards the "Renovation of Worn-out Lands," is a complete and thorough draining, both surface and under drains, where the location and nature of the soil renders it too retentive of moisture late in the spring. It retards early seeding—the winter grains and grass roots are very liable to be thrown out and injured by frosts; and on such land, the injury from drought is much more severely felt. The writer has not known a case where this operation was performed with ordinary skill and judgment, that did not fully repay the expense; and in some cases the product was increased from five to ten fold.

To go into a full description of the methods used in different sections, to accomplish this most important branch of the husbandman's duty, would require diagrams, and also too much space; nor is it considered necessary; for in the "American Farmer,"

(which every tiller of the soil ought to possess) very full and ample information may be obtained on the subject. A few general observations here, may suffice. If the soil is rendered too wet by springs, whose sources are lower than the surrounding land, the drains must be extended to at least the same level, be the distance and depth what they may; or to a sufficient depth below the surface, to admit of under-draining clear of the plough. This may sometimes be effected, by going *through the clay sub-soil*, and without much expense of ditching; as the water can then pass off through the under-stratum of gravel, or sand.

Wherever the under drains will answer the purpose, they should be adopted; for the land thus reclaimed is often the most profitable for cultivation; and where the expense of brick, or tile, is too great, or suitable stone cannot be had to construct trunk drains, a good substitute is generally within reach, by 12 to 15 inches in depth of small loose stones; covering first with leaves, straw, or small brush; to prevent filling the interstices with the returned earth. Logs or poles, laid lengthwise, also form good under drains; but are more liable to clog from decay.

The next important step in my opinion, in "Renovating Worn-out Lands," is to plough deep, and thus expose a new surface to the action of frost, and atmospheric influence, in order to *make a soil* in place of the one provided by nature; but which either from cupidity, or bad management—perhaps both—man has destroyed. It is considered *one* of the most certain means to attain this desirable end: and although sub-soil ploughing is fully approved of, it is considered less important than to break up the earth from 7 to 10 inches, if the subsequent treatment is properly attended to.

The writer is well aware, that there is a strong feeling of prejudice in the minds of many individuals, against this practice. What are the arguments of the advocates of shallow ploughing? They say in so many words, "our soil is only a few inches deep, and if we do not plough shallow, we shall turn up so much clay or *dead earth*, as to raise no crop at all." If two or three inches of soil is buried in the spring, under a bed of 5 or 6 inches of clay, and thus left without further aid, or preparation for a crop that season, the result would generally be, as stated. That shallow ploughing, enables the farmer to get clear much more readily of the little soil or mould, he may have on his worn-out lands, is susceptible of easy demonstration; nor is it less so, that either in a very wet or very dry season, the crop from this cause, generally suffers.

During the summer months, the greater portion of the rains fall hastily; and whenever the ground is not opened and pervious to a sufficient depth to imbibe the whole, before the surplus water can penetrate, and be absorbed by the compact subsoil, a large portion of the surface becomes *fluid*, and rapidly passes off, or "washes away," unless the land

is perfectly level. What remains, after being so thoroughly saturated, has a tendency to settle into a compact mass; soon parting with its scanty supply of moisture, under a hot summer's sun, and rendering it impervious to the roots of plants. If a drought succeeds, a soil in such state, can afford but a meagre supply of moisture to nourish a crop; and at a period too, when the greatest amount is needed.—Nearly all plants imbibe more or less moisture from the earth by their roots; and if this support is withheld, they cannot continue in a healthy and vigorous state: indeed so necessary is this element, that many of our grass seeds, and plants, will not only vegetate, but grow vigorously for a considerable period, with no other support to their roots, than what can be derived from pure water.

I am confident that in most of our lands that have become sterile, the cause is to be attributed, more to *shallow ploughing*, and *washing away* of the little soil they possessed, than to the extraction of the vegetable nutriment, by the growth of plants; in fact it is almost a necessary consequence of this pernicious practice. If the toiling farmer or planter is able to purchase a dressing of mineral manure, or fortunate enough to scrape together a scanty supply of vegetable matter from the resources of the farm, a large portion of it is carried off by the first dashing rain, to enrich still more, the beds of *creeks and rivers*.

Having stated some of the disadvantages which attend shallow ploughing, we will now briefly enumerate some of the advantages of deep ploughing, when judiciously pursued.

In the successful cultivation of all our crops, it is necessary that ample *food* be provided, and in an accessible form; and that moisture, equally necessary, be administered, in neither too *great* nor too *small* quantities. This will probably be admitted by all, and it is presumed the admission will also be made, that the greatest amount of nourishment derived by all our field crops is from the earth. By deep ploughing, it rarely occurs that a fall of rain is so great or sudden, as completely to *saturate* the body of earth acted on by the plough; and until such is the case, but little danger is to be apprehended of "*washing away*;" and just as little, that the plants will so soon require a renewal of moisture, caused by evaporation. The soil much longer retains its loose and friable texture, and enables the roots readily to extend in all directions, in search of their appropriate nourishment; for the same reason, deep till admits of closer proximity of the plants, without sustaining equal injury from drought, and turning yellow; or *firing*, in common parlance.

I would ask the advocates of shallow ploughing, or the *skinning system*, as it has been aptly termed, if they have not observed the beneficial effects, of earths taken out of cellars, wells, pits, &c. when applied to very poor land? And have they not observed a luxuriant growth of grass and weeds on ditch banks and mill races; even to the highest points,

when level enough to retain the moisture that falls? I have often noticed such effects; and have almost uniformly observed, that if earth thus taken from below the surface, was capable of being pulverized by frost or tillage, increased fertility was the result. Such being the case, is there any valid reason for supposing, that still nearer the surface, so much difference can exist, that while one will render the same land sterile, the other will positively enrich it? If advantage will result from mixing with the soil, the earth taken from many feet below the surface—and that such is the case I have had repeated evidence, and using it for this express object—I cannot perceive why a portion of the same fertilizing property may not be found in the earth, only a few inches or a foot below the surface. And last, though not least, in the catalogue of advantages, the all important item of manure, is rendered more available; and consequently, the land is both immediately and permanently benefited.

But deep ploughing alone, much as it is advocated, will not speedily make poor land rich. It also requires some judgment when, and to what extent it should be carried. Lands that are to be ploughed much deeper than usual, should be broken up in the fall; no crop should be seeded the ensuing season, that does not admit of frequent ploughing or harrowing; and if PRACTICABLE give it a dressing before planting, (unless previously prepared for the operation, by liming a year or two in advance) of lime, or some other kind of manure.

These two branches, viz: Draining and Ploughing are considered important in the system of renovation, and more might be added; but perhaps sufficient space has been devoted to them, with the further remark, that no land with a clay subsoil, should be ploughed either deep or shallow, when in a state too wet to crumble or break freely before the plough. The injury is irreparable, at least for that season, as nothing short of a winter's frost will effectually pulverize it.

We will now proceed to the third important step in the process of "renovating worn-out lands."—The proper kind, and application of, manures: viz. stable manure, and vegetable matter produced by the farm; lime, marl, bones, ashes, guano, plaster, and turning in green crops.

It may be considered almost an axiom in farming operations, that no one should go in debt for any kind of manures, unless in favored situations where the price is very low, and the transportation cheap, (except perhaps for lime) without first having fully availed himself of all his own resources; and his manure heap too, should be his first care. No farmer need ever be at a loss for profitable employment for himself and hands, in adding to his stock of this all important requisite to successful operations; and in preventing the loss and waste of what is already accumulated. When not necessarily otherwise en-

gaged, the time is well employed in many situations by hauling the rich earth, and decomposed vegetable matter, which has accumulated in the marshes, leaves, weeds, &c., and incorporating them with the contents of his barn yard; independent of their own fertilizing properties, they are valuable as absorbents, to receive and retain the more volatile ingredients that otherwise might be lost in the process of fermentation and decomposition; a few bushels of plaster may be used with much advantage for the same object.

It was the maxim of a wise man, who began the world with nothing, and became independent—and that too, without the charge of dishonesty, or extortion ever having been alleged against him—that "a penny saved, is two pence gained." It is emphatically true, with regard to the saving, and judicious application of manure.

As an evidence of what care and attention in regard to making and saving manure will accomplish, it is within the knowledge of the writer, that two loads of manure (with two yoke of oxen) have been hauled out this season, for every acre of arable land on the farm; and with a small exception, produced on the farm itself, without extraneous aid.

As germane to our present purpose and object, I will here remark, that many farmers whose lands most require "renovating," keep too many horses; in nineteen cases out of twenty, and for nearly all farm purposes, one or two good yoke of Oxen are decidedly preferable. They cost no more at first, and will perform twice the labor; save in expense of harness, and still more in keeping; and after working 5 to 6 years under good management, are usually worth more than the first cost, for the shambles.

Marl.—I can say but little from experience, in the use of calcareous manures; but am fully satisfied both by information derived from others, and from personal observation, that wherever it abounds, it might be made A MINE OF WEALTH to the proprietor, and the adjacent districts which admit of water transportation.

The only apparent reason why they are not more so, is, either ignorance of its great fertilizing properties, or a lack of the necessary enterprise and industry TO BECOME RICH, when every facility for the purpose, is as it were, laid at their very doors. The quantity of marl required to the acre, to produce much beneficial result, does not admit of extended land transportation: but there are thousands, if not tens of thousands of acres, bordering on, and near tide water, both in this, and neighboring States, now thrown out as waste lands, because they will no longer yield even a stinted growth of vegetation; most, if not all of which, might readily be reclaimed by the judicious use of marl; and at one-fourth the cost per acre, that lands in the interior,—originally no better, if so good,—are made to yield 10 to 12 bar

rels of corn, or 30 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. I have been informed by some of the large landed proprietors—not owning, nor residing within less than 8 to 10 miles of the marl beds—that a boat load of a thousand to twelve hundred bushels of marl, rich in carbonate of lime, could be delivered at many of their landings, at an expense not exceeding 8 to \$10. Yet not one bushel was ever used !!

But as was justly remarked, by one of these very intelligent and hospitable gentlemen, "it's no use to preach to a deaf congregation," and a further remark or two will only be added; not altogether without the hope that *something* will eventually "sift them up," and induce a trial at least, of this valuable manure. It matters less, how, when, or what quantity of Marl or Lime is applied; only **MAKE THE APPLICATION**, and that pretty liberally. Its application, like lime, is best made one, two or three years, and on the surface, before breaking up the land; and thus give it the benefit of the winter's frosts and snows to dissolve and incorporate it with the soil.

Lime.—This, next to the proper draining (when necessary: for even lime will not enable us to dispense with it) and deep tillage, I consider the most certain and permanent agent in "renovating worn-out lands," of any other substance with which I am acquainted; whether mineral, animal, or vegetable; and when it can be obtained at a reasonable cost, even with some miles hauling in addition, it is generally to be preferred, if only one kind of "bought manure" is to be used. It may however be used freely in conjunction with all other manures, and with decided advantage, if done with judgment.

After many years experience in the use of lime, I would advise in all cases where it can be accomplished, to spread it on the surface from 1 to 3 or 4 years, before the land is broken up. The effect of a single winter's frosts and rains, will more effectually dissolve and bring it into action, and benefit the succeeding crop, as also the land itself, than is attained in a longer period, by ploughing it in as soon as applied. In this way also, a much larger quantity may be safely applied to the same land at a single dressing. As there is no loss to lime from atmospheric influence, it should be kept near the surface: and the proper quantity to use to the best advantage, can only be determined by the price, and the state the land may be in, at the time. With a good sod of grass roots to receive it, 100 or even 150 bushels to the acre, will do no harm: but on stiff clays, with little soil or mould on the surface, 50 bushels would be a very liberal application as a first dressing, if put on immediately after ploughing. It would be better to apply a less quantity at first, and renew it as soon as an increased growth of vegetation could be obtained.

When lime is applied in very large quantities, and immediately incorporated with a poor soil, having little or no vegetable matter in it, the effect is to combine with the silicious particles,—abounding more or less in all clay soils—and form hard compact

masses, that are not separated by years of after tillage. This mode, therefore, to say the least, is like "burying the talent;" for so much capital lies dormant, and neither benefits the farmer or his land.—Twenty-five or thirty bushels as a first application, particularly if aided by even a light dressing of vegetable manure, will make a much quicker return for the outlay.

As to the *modus operandi* of lime much has been written; and various, if not conflicting theories put forth; nor do all agree as to the most judicious mode of application.

I consider it altogether unnecessary here, to attempt any explanation of the chemical changes produced in the soil by its use, or to give my own opinion on the subject, though formed after careful observation and from years experience. To the inexperienced, however, it is of much more importance to be informed *how* to use it to the best advantage. And as previously remarked, it is of still less consequence, *how, or when* applied, so **THAT IT IS DONE**.

Lime will act very beneficially, as I know from experience, on stiff tenacious clays, and so near a state of sterility, as scarcely to re-produce the seed sown on them. But if used under such circumstances, and without the aid of any kind of manure, considerable time must elapse before much amelioration of the soil need be expected.

Theory without practice, does not often carry much weight with it; and on the mind of the farmer, generally speaking, it acts with less force perhaps than with most other classes in the community; for unless an array of facts, or good evidence, is adduced to inspire confidence, he is slow to change; the more so, when he knows that even a partial failure in a single crop, from experimenting, will be sensibly felt in his slender income, and perhaps for a year to come. This feeling, to a certain extent at least, is all right and proper; for experiments, to test any new theory, are best undertaken on a limited scale: time may be lost thereby, but money may be saved in the end.

I will now briefly give some account of the *practical* operation of my theory. My first application of lime to any extent, was 200 bushels, mostly air slaked, hauled 6 miles, and applied to 4 acres; just broken up for a corn crop, and harrowed in. This portion of the field particularly, was so thoroughly exhausted by previous bad management, that the yield in corn was only some 5 or 6 bushels to the acre; nor was the crop sensibly increased by the lime. As the main object in cultivation was to set the field in grass, the corn was followed by a crop of small grain, and a liberal supply of clover and timothy seed, and plaster: the latter producing no visible effect whatever; and nearly all the grass seed perished, leaving the surface as bare as before. But before the field again came in course for cultivation, the good effect of the lime was so evident by the growth of white clover—a new variety in that vicin-

ity—that I was encouraged to lime the whole field containing about 12 acres, and also including this 4 acres; put on as before, just after breaking up for corn. The crop on this portion, was increased fully 5 to 6 fold, over that adjoining, and but recently limed; thus liberally paying all expenses, and has continued ever since to produce profitable crops.—Plaster now acts on it with marked effect. The first application was made some 18 to 19 years since; and to test the *durability* of lime, these 4 acres have been kept for experiment, and without the addition of other manure; except a portion, intended for still further experiment. About 2 acres were sown in broad east corn, with 200 lbs. Peruvian Guano—then followed wheat on the 4 acres, and with 200 lbs. Guano to the acre, leaving 2 lands without guano.

The corn was materially benefitted by the Guano; but the wheat was *not* benefitted by the *previous* application of it, though it was nearly or quite doubled, over the two lands left without any Guano: the wheat was harvested two years since; and no one could now point out by the growth of the clover, uniformly good on the whole, and equally limed, which portion had and which had no Guano—the conclusion is, that the “renovating” effects of lime, are thus far, *ten* times as durable as Guano; how much longer remains to be seen.

Some nine or ten years since, I determined to reclaim an adjoining field, at whatever cost. I was told long previous by one of my neighbors who sold his farm, and removed to the west, in order to settle on better land, that the attempt would be futile; or, if it ever was made productive, it would cost a great deal more than the land was worth. The prospect was forbidding; for the larger portion was as much reduced as could be, by shallow tillage, no manure, no grass seed sown, and constant washing, even to gullies, and producing little else than running briars. It was broken up in the fall and winter, to a much greater depth than it was ever ploughed before; sixty bushels of quick lime to the acre, were applied in the spring, the ground well harrowed and planted in corn; such portions as required it, having been well under-drained—some 2 to 3 acres—and which were about the amount that produced anything of a crop, or that more than paid the expense of ploughing.—A crop of oats and grass seed followed; as it was not considered worth the trouble and expense to put in a crop of wheat, on $\frac{1}{3}$ of the field. After 6 or 7 years, the same field again coming in course, exactly the same plan was pursued, as to ploughing and lime; but rather increasing the depth than otherwise.

The crop of corn though injured by the bud worm, was good—enabling me to do, what I had rarely, or never done before, *sell* from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the crop.—Oats followed, on about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the field, with some 5 or 6 bushels of bones to the acre, and wheat on the balance, with Guano: both heavy crops, and lodging

over the greater part of the field. Then followed a wheat crop on the whole; manured as much as possible from the barn yard, and on the balance, a light dressing of guano of some 60 to 100 pounds to the acre.

The average yield of the field, was over thirty-three bushels to the acre.

These results are attained with certainty; for every field and lot are accurately surveyed, and the contents noted on the plat of the Farm; and the product of this field was kept separate, threshed, and measured by itself. The greater portion suffered from the drought early last year; and the harvesting was badly done, owing to the fallen and tangled state of the grain from a storm, about the time of ripening; but I have no doubt, several contiguous acres might have been selected on the lowest ground (the portion under drained) on which the yield was over 40 bushels to the acre.* This season, the same field yielded the heaviest crop of grass I ever harvested; and even on what was originally the poorest part, there is now a luxuriant crop of second growth clover, and intended for seed, that is lodging over the whole extent. We will estimate the profit and loss by figures:

To 60 bushels of lime, cost at the kiln, 16c.	\$9.60
7 years interest, (though it paid in pasture in less time,)	4.03
60 bushels of lime, cost at the kiln, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	7.50
3 years interest, - - - - -	1.35
6 bushels ground Bones, at 50c. - - -	3.00
100 pounds Guano (African) - - - -	2.00
	<hr/> \$27.48

CONTRA.

By 33 bushels of wheat, average price sold at 1.31 - - - - -	\$43.23
Estimate increase of corn crop, at least 6 barrels, at \$2, (and entirely owing to the lime,)	12.00
Estimate increase of Oat crop - - - -	8.00
20 bushels, at 40c. - - - - -	8.00
Estimate increase of Hay - - - - -	10.00
1 ton, - - - - -	10.00
Estimate value of clover seed, “ (for there would have been none without the lime,) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. at \$4, 6.00	79.23

\$51.75

Making, in round numbers, \$50 per acre in favour of “renovating;” nor is the estimate a forced one. The actual increase of the crops is greater than the amounts assumed; and if a fair average was made of the wheat, in the joint crop of oats and wheat, the aggregate result would be increased some \$5 to \$6 per acre.

There should, perhaps, in the view of some, be a charge for draining, and for hauling and spreading the lime; also for the manure, for the crop of wheat; and for the expense of harvesting the increased crops.

*It was gleaned with the horse rake, and by the hogs; yet sufficient seed was left on the land, to produce this year, a volunteer crop of wheat with the grass, estimated by many who saw it, as well worth harvesting.

The two former, are amply paid for in the increased pasture; and the manure, was no more than the actual yield of the land itself, after the use of lime, &c. which are charged in the account, and at more than the cost: and it is believed the increased product in straw and fodder, fully repays the expense of harvesting: to say nothing of the present state of the land, as compared to what it was originally. It is now radically and permanently improved.

When Lime has been freely used, plaster will generally, if not always, act promptly and efficiently; and thus at very small expense, materially aid in perpetuating the improvement. Previous to its application in this case, plaster was liberally used; but with no visible effect whatever: now, its action is as marked on the same land, as I have ever seen any where.

Wherever lime can be obtained at a reasonable price—say from 12 to 20 cents per bushel in a caustic state (or at half price, if air slaked) with even 5 to 10 miles hauling, it may be used to advantage on most, if not all stiff clay soils.

In some sections these prices are paid, and it is hauled 15 to 20 miles; and by a class of men unsurpassed for industry and thrift. The writer has known no instance where its use was persevered in, under whatever disadvantage it might be, in which success, to a greater or less extent, did not crown the effort; and many who borrowed money to procure it, in the first instance, have mainly by its use, become independent; and money lenders themselves.

Bones—composed principally of phosphate of lime, and gelatinous animal matter, when crushed or ground, form one of the richest manures. It acts well either alone, or with other manures; and is particularly valuable to aid the growth of clover; for this reason, I class it decidedly before Guano, at an equal expenditure of money, for “renovating worn-out lands.” Although not so prompt in acting, it is far more durable, and more likely to produce a good crop of clover, to turn under. Clover, being almost the only “green crop” that I have ever found much advantage from turning in.

I prefer its use, following the lime, and on the oat crop; at the rate of from 6 to 10 bushels—or as much more as the renovator may please, for an increased quantity will do no injury. On the wheat, succeeding the oats, my practice is, to apply a light dressing of Guano—say 80 to 100 pounds to the acre, to mature and perfect the grain; and only on such portions of the field, as the manure from the barn yard will not extend to. By the time the clover requires the aid of the bone, it will have become sufficiently disintegrated and incorporated with the soil, to give the clover a vigorous start; and its effect on the grass crops, is generally more durable than the vegetable manures.

The supply of ground bones is a limited one; but when to be had at a reasonable price (usually selling at 40 to 50 cents the bushel) it may be used to ad-

vantage on all crops and on all soils; but with decidedly less advantage, after passing through the alembick of the glue manufacturer; (as I have proved—at least to my satisfaction); thus depriving it of much of its fertilizing property. It is usually harrowed in with the seed, as it loses less by exposure to the atmosphere, than most kinds of putrescent manures.

Guano.—This is one of the most active of all manures; and if the price would justify the application in sufficient quantities, it might aid very materially in “renovating worn-out lands.” But considering the evanescent nature of its most active principle, ammonia, and the present high market price, viz: the Peruvian, at \$60 to \$70—and the more inferior kinds at \$45 to \$55—for the ton of 2000 pounds, it is much doubted whether the ultimate advantage, calculated on by many, will be realized. If the Peruvian could be obtained at about half this price—and it is believed such would be the case with a fair competition in the Peruvian market—the case might be different.

The writer has made liberal use of Guano; and generally to profit, as to the immediate return; but in no case has much benefit been derived beyond the first crop; and rarely was any material effect perceived after the second year.

This opinion, so different from that entertained by some others, is not lightly formed, nor without several years careful observation; and also testing the matter by numerous experiments, and on a scale sufficiently extended, to prove the truth, or fallacy, of the doctrine held by some, that it is only a stimulant. Reference to one experiment may suffice, as they all tend to the same result, and nearly to the same degree.

In a field of some 10 acres, one acre was selected near the middle, and extending through the field, so as to embrace any difference of soil, should there be any. On this acre 200 pounds of Peruvian Guano, at a cost of about \$5.00, were sown with the wheat. Adjoining the Guano on one side, was manure from the barn yard, at the rate of 25 cart loads to the acre; and on the opposite side (separated by an open drain the whole distance) ground bones were applied on the balance of the field, at a cost of \$6.00 to the acre: the field equally limed two years preceding. There was no material difference in the time, or manner of seeding; except that the manure was lightly cross-ploughed in, and the Guano and Bones harrowed in with the wheat.

The yield on the guanoed acre was thirty-five bushels; the adjoining acre with bone, as near as could be estimated by dozens, and compared with the Guano, was about 27 bushels; and the manured, about 24 bushels. The season was unusually dry; and the manured portion suffered more from this cause than either of the others; the land being considerably more elevated, and a south exposure.

The field has since been mowed three times; the first crop of grass was evidently in favor of the boned part; the second, and third, were fully two to one over the Guano, and also yielding much heavier crops of clover seed. On a part of one land, 18 bushels to the acre of the finest of the bone were used; on this, the wheat was as heavy as on the guanoed, and the grass generally lodges before harvest, as it also does on much of the adjoining land with 12 bushels of bone.

The action and durability of Guano, probably vary on different soils; and although it may generally be used to advantage in aid of a single crop, I have as yet, no satisfactory evidence, that its fertilizing properties are very durable: unless applied in such quantities, as may in the end, "cost more than it comes to."

Guano should not be used with caustic lime, or ashes; nor very soon succeeding their application. It may with decided advantage be mixed with plaster, to fix and retain the ammonia; and for nearly, if not all crops, it is best to sow it broadcast, and plough in immediately.

Leached Ashes.—There are few, or none, who are ignorant of the value of this article as manure. But as the supply is rarely, if ever equal to the demand, much need not be said on the subject. At 8 to 10 cents per bushel, if the cost of transportation is not too heavy, they may always be profitably used; in durability they are next to lime, and the action immediate. Few comparatively, except within the vicinity of cities or villages, or those with water or rail road facilities, can procure, or afford to use them.

Poudrette.—Much profit has not resulted in the use of this (the merchantable) article, so far as I have observed its effects on my own, or the crops of others. Such as I have purchased, has as yet produced but slightly beneficial results on the crops to which it was applied. Its fertilizing property was diffused through such a mass of inert matter, that I concluded with half, if not one-third of the expense, more benefit might be derived from the purchase of some other kind of manure.

In the neighborhood of cities, where a supply can be obtained without so much adulteration, its use may be made very profitable.

Turning in Green Crops.—This plan of "renovating worn out lands," has long been advocated by many. I have also given it a fair trial; and with the exception of Clover as the green crop, little advantage has resulted from its adoption: very poor land, without some extraneous aid, will not produce a green crop worth the turning in. It is questionable, whether the same amount of time and labor (supposing the occupant without the means to purchase manure of any kind) could not be better employed on such land, in adding to his stock of manure, by composts; prepared from decaying vegetable matter, alluvial soil, &c. &c., abounding more or less on all farms. If

the land possess fertility to produce sufficient clover for pasture, the use of plaster either without, or certainly with the aid of lime, will, with good management, make it yield a luxuriant crop. But it should be borne in mind, that to improve in this way, little mowing, and less pasturing, must be permitted.—The land is not only benefitted by what is turned in, but is also materially aided in the process of renovation, by what is left out, and on the surface; to shield and protect the soil from a parching sun, prevent throwing out the clover roots by the winter frosts, and washing away of the soil, by heavy dashing rains.

This brings to mind another matter, though perhaps not strictly "in the bargain," but which is of much more importance than many seem to be aware of; and as yet only incidentally alluded to. It is the preservation of the land after it is renovated, from washing away of the soil, and into gullies, and "galled places," as they are called: this is best done by regular water furrows made with the bar-share plough, and throwing the earth on the lower side.—I will attempt a brief description of my plan of operations; but without a diagram, some may possibly be at a loss.

The points to commence at are determined by the eye; a cheap spirit level, costing but a trifle, will soon give the termination with precision, and the proper inclination. The operator takes a station some 60 to 100 yards distant from the designated point; the assistant, having the staff, with a moveable target, and also a bundle of stakes, some 2 to 3 feet long, places one in the ground, and by its side raises the staff and moves the target up or down, to range with the sight from the level: the target is then raised 6 inches and confined by a screw; the assistant walks 17 steps, and raises his staff: the operator by merely turning his level, and not otherwise varying its position, soon determines the point for the second stake, by the assistant moving the staff, backwards or forwards, (keeping his distance from the first stake) until the target again ranges with the level; then set another stake, and raising the target six inches at each station, throughout the field. One position for the level, if selected with judgment, will serve for 8 or 10 sights; they should be taken in advance, and on, or near the supposed line of the furrow. With a little practice the levelling is done very expeditiously, and by any person of ordinary capacity. When ready for the plough, the leveller walks before it, (the ploughman guided by his steps) picks up the stakes as they are reached,—and if necessary by much inequality in the land—varies the line a little between the stakes, still more to preserve the level.

This gives a uniform escape for all surplus water, with a regular fall of about one foot in the hundred. My experience has proved, that if the furrows are not too far apart, (one for each fall of 5 to 6 feet will generally suffice) they effectually prevent washing;

and the gradual descent of the water does not form gullies. They are made directly after seeding wheat—are as carefully attended to as the seeding itself—and remain open until the land is again broken up. They are valuable on all lands liable to wash, and have materially aided in my efforts in “renovating worn-out lands.” All the unsightly “gullies and galled places” have disappeared.

Rotation of Crops.—This is also a subject of importance; and it is also one on which much diversity of opinion exists. Nothing short of the concurrent testimony of a neighbourhood, will establish one plan as the best: yet in another, a different one has equally strong advocates: for in some sections of the country “the three field shift” is preferred—in another, five, and a third will adopt the six or seven field rotation. Different “localities,” and other circumstances, may perhaps afford good grounds for this variety of opinion. But as a general rule, it is believed that where the latter mode is adopted, or nearly so, other circumstances being equal, the farming is better done, is more profitable, and the lands more permanently, if not more rapidly improved: close pasturing, and “renovating worn out lands,” may do in theory, but are not very likely to succeed in practice. The seven field rotation, certainly admits of a better opportunity to benefit by the aid of the artificial grasses; and whenever they can be successfully invoked, the good work is more than half accomplished.

Before taking leave of my readers, the majority of whom perhaps are engaged in agricultural pursuits, I would again briefly recur to the important subject of Manures,—one of scarcely less moment to the tiller of the soil, than is the Mariner's Compass to the tempest-toss'd sailor—for mainly to their agency in some form or other, must we be indebted for success, in the renovation of worn-out lands. My preference, as may have been seen, is given to Lime over all others, when an expenditure of the slender resources of the farm is devoted to this object; and although it is not a Panacea, to cure all the ills incident to the calling, nor will it, like the fabled Satyr, “blow hot and cold with the same breath,” yet on all soils to which I have seen it applied,—from the stiffest clays, to the blowing sands,—does it appear to be a renovator in a greater or less degree: the one, it will lighten and mellow, while the other is rendered more compact, and more retentive of moisture. I would therefore strongly advise the use of Lime, as decidedly the most efficient and durable agent, for improving most kinds of soils. If its action may be considered comparatively slow, it is sure, in its fertilizing effects; and will generally in the end, prove also to be the most economical, whenever it can be obtained at a reasonable price.

The three kinds of “bought manures” most extensively in use in this State for improving our worn-out lands (Plaster of course excepted) might be class-

ed somewhat like the following: Lime, for the *landlord*, Guano for the *tenant*, and ground Bones for *both*. All may be used to profit under favorable circumstances; but they are believed to differ materially in their relative values, in proportion to the amount of money usually expended, if the improvement of the land, is a primary object with the husbandman.

Experience, however, in this, as well as in most other things, is the best teacher; provided we do not pay too dear for it. And without intending in the least degree, to check the energy and spirit of agricultural improvement, now so widely extending, I would venture a caution to those who have but little money to expend for the purchase of high priced manures, to do it rather for such as are known to be durable; and which will eventually, be the most certain to return both principal and interest. I feel confident that all I have expended for lime, has been returned in the increased product of the soil; and with nearer six times six, than 6 per cent. interest. If the market value of the land, has not been enhanced in equal proportion (most probably the case) it certainly has not *deteriorated* any in quality.

As remarked at the beginning of my essay, no exclusive method of improvement, is alike suited to all locations, and circumstances; but I trust a plan is submitted that will very generally succeed if persevered in; it will not only make the grain, but the grass grow; and will at the same time, effectually “RENOVATE WORN OUT LANDS.”

EDWARD STABLER,
Haverwood, 8th mo. 28, 1848.

WORK FOR OCTOBER.

We had indulged the hope that we should have been able to congratulate our agricultural friends, in our conversation for this month, with greatly improved prospects as to prices and markets for their surplus products. The news in the first week of last month from England indicated an advance in prices and an enhanced demand, and we knew that many shipments of produce had been made from that port on foreign account, which seemed to justify the belief that the advance in England had not been merely speculative, but was based on a reality growing out of the short crops there, and the contemplated failure of the crop of potatoes in Ireland. But more recent accounts show a manifest depression in prices, and would justify the belief, that the orders which had been sent out were premature. What a month may bring forth it is hard to divine; but we will hope for the best, and, come what may, submit in patience to the will of Providence.

With this brief introduction, we will direct attention to the matters which should claim attention during the month

ON THE FARM.

Threshing-out Grain.—We have ever been the advocate of early threshing and preparing the wheat crop for sale. That job once done the farmer can watch his time to send it to market. To place one's

self in such position is at all times good policy, but at the present time it is especially so, as from the continued fluctuations in prices which prevail, only a few days may make a difference of several cents in the value of a bushel of grain, and he that has his surplus ready to avail of the favorable moment, always stands the best chance of getting the highest price.

Seeding Wheat.—We fear, from the extensive drought which has prevailed for the last few weeks, that a very large number of farmers have not yet seeded wheat. To those who may be thus situated, we would say that they should lose no time in getting in their seed.

For the manner of preparing the ground and all other directions connected with the subject, we refer to our remarks of last month. But as the following process of *soaking* the seed is so simple and plainly expressed, we annex it. We copy it from the report of the proceedings of the New York Agricultural Club, and will only remark, that Mr. Elliott is an English farmer of distinction, now, and for many years, settled in the State of New Jersey.

"Mr. MEIGS.—How do you prepare wheat for sowing?"

"Mr. ELLIOT.—The mode I use to clear it of smut and foreign substances was that practiced by my father before I was born. He took a puncheon, and cutting it in half, in one portion made a strong brine of common salt and water or of sea-water increased in strength by adding salt—(sea-water was used then for economy, as a bushel of salt then cost a guinea, or \$5) then sinking in the brine a wicker-basket, he slowly poured the wheat into it, stirring it gently till all the smut had risen to the top, which was skimmed off the wheat taken from the brine, placed on a floor, and sprinkled with a small quantity of slacked lime, which was mixed through the heaps. The wheat was then ready. The salt water being glutinous, coated the grain, and the lime burned off the little beard on the end of every kernel, and to which the dust of smut adhered and infected the grain. We thus produced clean, handsome wheat from a farm that was so notorious for raising smut that no miller would buy the grain, and no house-keeper use it. This was my father's practice for twenty-six years, and has been mine for thirty-five, and yet is completely successful in eradicating smut."

We will make this additional remark—that lime is indispensable to the successful culture of wheat, and that where it is not already present in the soil, that the grower should lime his land, even though he may be able to put on but a few bushels to the acre at a time—25 bushels at each course of rotation will be enough, if he cannot afford to apply 100 bushels at once. If the soil be thin, the first quantity will be better than the latter. Clover should always follow liming; the clover being turned under will increase the capacity of the land to receive additional quantities of the mineral. Where lime is not easy of procurement, and *marl* may be obtainable, the latter should be applied, as that contains the calcareous principle which makes the former useful.

Rye.—It is to be presumed that every farmer has got his rye seeded; but if there be any who has been prevented from doing so, he may still seed it, the earlier the better, however. Were we to seed this late we should plough in the seed three or four inches deep, lightly harrow and roll the ground well.

Cow Yards.—It should be the business of every farmer to be making arrangements to have hauled

into his cow yards, every substance capable of being converted into manure. The time of a hand and team could be very profitably employed in this business alone for two months, as every load brought, would, by spring, be transformed by the cattle into food for next year's crops.

Care of Stock.—As it is all important that your cattle should go into winter quarters in good condition, pay attention to them now and see that they do not suffer for food—if your pastures are bad, make up for their deficiency with other food: and be sure to give your milch cows a good mess of slops night and morning.

If you have not stables and sheds for your cattle, go to work and have sheds at once provided, for you may take our word for it that dry, warm quarters for them in winter is a great saver of food—a cow or an ox with a warm stall and good bed can be subsisted through the winter upon one-third less food than one which has to face the elements out of doors. But casting economy aside, humanity should teach us all, that we should treat every beast which we may own with kindness.

Management of Corn-stalks.—So soon as the corn shall have been gathered and housed, have the corn stalks cut down and hauled to some place convenient to the cow-yard—and, from time to time, have them spread thereon, to act as absorbents of the liquid discharges of the cattle, and to be ground up by their tread. Thus disposed of, they will not only keep the animals dry, an important consideration in the winter care of such stock, but add largely to the home supply of manure in spring—and here we would remind our readers, that the stalks of corn contain one of the most essential ingredients in the growth of corn, the *silicate of potash*,—in a form already prepared, to be taken up by the succeeding crop. It is that compound of flint or sand and potash, which forms the outer-crust alike of the blades of grass of small grain, and of the stalks of corn, which enables them to assume that elastic strength which sustains them in an erect position, and without which, they would droop their heads, fall and rot upon the bosom of the earth, without the power of fructifying their fruit. And yet, how often do we see this valuable resource cast into gutters and roadsides to rot in utter uselessness.

Those who grow Corn, should treasure their stalks as among the most valuable materials for making manure to be found on their farms—for, of a truth, if properly managed, they will not only be found to be bread and meat, but clothing also to all the grain families.

Working Horses and Oxen.—Let these useful creatures receive additional attention—good food, plenty of it, and a daily cleansing with the curry comb, brush and whip of straw—good bedding at night, and clean stables at all times.

Pumpkins.—Have these pulled and stored away in a dry place before they are frosted.

Hogs.—So soon as your hogs have eaten up the mast take them up and pen them. Throw a load of loam, leaves and mould from the woods, or marsh mud into their pen every few days, and they will manipulate it into good manure for you.

In feeding your pumpkins to them, you will find your interest promoted by having the pumpkins cooked, and still more so, if to every 20 lbs. of pumpkins you add 5 of corn meal, making the whole into mush. Cooked pumpkins don't scour, and fatten much faster than when given raw.

Every pen should be provided with a rubbing post.

Charcoal or rotten wood should be thrown into the pen at least twice a week.

The hogs should, when first taken up, each, receive a table spoonful of sulphur, a like quantity of salt mixed in a pint of corn meal. This will act as a cooling medicine and prevent that feverish state into which they are apt to relapse when first confined. During the period of fattening they should receive occasional mixtures of salt and ashes, to correct its acidity and give tone to the stomach.

Planting-out Orchards.—Those who design planting out orchards should both plough and subsoil the ground in which they intend to plant the trees—and they may rest assured that they cannot well plough and subsoil too deeply. The ground would be all the better of two ploughings. And here let us observe, that it is indispensable that they should turn under a good coating of manure, besides which they should top-dress with lime, say from 50 to 100 bushels to the acre. An orchard, if well set out, will last for an age, provided it be properly cultivated afterwards, therefore, it is essential that in doing a work of such permanency, one should take pains to do it well and effectually. A good beginning in all things is commendable, but in none more so than in setting out an orchard.

Old Orchards.—If you have an old orchard, examine your trees. If there be moss on them, or the bark is rough and scaly, scrape them and apply a coating composed of the following mixture, made in the proportion of 1 gallon of soft soap, 1 lb. of salt, and 1 lb. of sulphur, to be well mixed together before being put on, which can be done with a whitewash brush. Care must be taken to apply it to the entire trunk of the tree from the roots up to the crotch.

If you have neglected your trees, dig up the earth around them all round the trunk for the distance of three feet, and give to each tree about a bushel of a compost made of equal parts of stable manure and mould from the woods, or what is equally good, marsh mud. Upon the top of this strew half a peck of lime, or the same quantity of lime and ashes.

Young Stock.—In the management of these this winter act upon the principle, that as you wish them to grow, it is necessary to provide them with plenty of good food. Give them twice a week a mixture of salt, ashes and lime, in the proportion of a gill at a time.

Sheep.—If you have not already done so, provide these with a good shed and troughs to feed them in—be sure to water them thrice a day and feed them as often. Let the yard to which they have access be a dry warm one, facing the south; cover it with mould and leaves from the woods, and so graduate it that the inclination will be slightly to the centre.

Roots of all kinds.—Have these put carefully away before the frost has time to injure them, and see that too many are not put away in the same pile, and that no water can stand around them, or soak through their covering of earth when buried out of doors. A good plan to preserve them is to build your stacks of hay over them.

Draining.—If you have any wet stiff lands, set to work at once and drain them, as no soil whereon the water lays, however fertile it may be can produce within a third of its capacity, neither are the products so good in quality as they will be after such lands are relieved of their super-abundant water. If you have such lands, which now winter-kill your grain, drain them, and you will remove the cause of the evil.

Fences.—We feel that we cannot too often press

upon you the necessity of examining your fences. At this season of the year, owing to the scarcity of food in the pastures, the stock become restive and look out for weak points in the fence, and often destroy in a single night or day as much produce as would repair a hundred such defective places in the line of the fence; nor can we blame them much, for hunger is an exacting master.

Out-houses.—If these have not been cleaned and white-washed since spring, have it done now. Let your poultry-house receive the benefit of a thorough cleansing and white washing inside and out, nests and every other fixture about it. In a place convenient to your hen house, under cover, provide a sufficient quantity of lime to last your fowls through the winter. Pounded oyster shells, if reduced very fine would probably answer better than lime. To facilitate the operation of pounding the shells it would be well to half or three-quarter burn them. Thus prepared, they can be very readily pounded. It will be well too to have a load of sand and gravel placed near the hen-house; and to induce your hens to lay in winter, you should give them occasional messes of fresh meat, chopt up fine, as a substitute for the worms with which they provide themselves when the earth is not frozen. Chalk pounded and mixed with dough once a week will answer in the place of lime or oyster-shells—an ounce of chalk is sufficient for a quart of meal. *Buckwheat, Oats and Corn* should be alternately given them to eat.

Provender.—See that nothing in the form of provender for cattle is suffered to go to waste—a long and tedious winter is before us, and those the most plentifully supplied will have full demand before spring comes for all they have. The best way to prevent waste, and the consequent suffering of one's stock, is for the master to visit his stack-yards, stables and cow-yards at feeding times, and see for himself that neither he nor his stock are cheated out of the food allotted to them.

Tools and Implements.—Let every description of tools and implements be examined, have those requiring it repaired, and those not in use carefully put away under cover. Such attention saves both time and money.

Fall and Winter Ploughing.—Stiff clays intended for spring crops should be ploughed through the fall and winter: care must be observed not to plough either when the ground is either wet or very dry.—If ploughed at the right time, and submitted to the action of the frost, the texture of the soil will be greatly improved, be easier to work, produce better and more grain. It is but candid, however, to state that stiff clays ploughed when saturated with water become intractable and remain so during the whole of the ensuing season.

Having thus enumerated the things of most immediate attention, we will ask permission to suggest to such of our patrons as may not have done so, to **LIME** their lands. If their land is thin, 25 bushels to the acre will be enough—if in moderate heart, 40 or 50—if strong land, well supplied with vegetable matter, they may put on 60, 75 or 100—but they must bear this truth in mind, it is indispensably necessary to sow clover seed on all limed lands.

In speaking of the benefits resulting from the application of **LIME**, Monsr. **Paris**, one of the most intelligent writers upon the subject, says:

"It would then result from all that has been said, that lime modifies the texture of the soil, makes it more friable—invigorates it—renders it more permeable—gives it the power to better resist moisture as

well as dryness—that it produces in the soil the humane of lime which encloses a powerful means of fertility—that lime increases much of the energy of the soil and of plants to draw from the atmosphere the volatile substances of which plants are composed, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and azote—that the

limed soil, in furnishing to plants the lime which they need, relieves the soil and plants from employing their powers to produce it, and finally, that lime promotes the formation of fixed substances, earthy or saline, necessary to vegetables.”

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

In accordance with the suggestions and recommendations made in the *American Farmer*, a number of delegates to a Farmers' Convention assembled at the hall of the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, in this city, on Tuesday, the 5th September. The Convention was called to order by Chas. B. Calvert, Esq. of Prince George's Co., on whose motion, JOHN GLENN, Esq. of Baltimore city, President of the Maryland Farmer's Club, was called to the chair, and SAM'L. SANDS appointed Secretary.

Mr. Glenn on taking the chair, announced the object of the assembling of the Convention, to be, to co-operate with the Maryland Institute in making arrangements for the holding of a Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition, in the city of Baltimore, on the 9th and 10th Nov. next, in connexion with the Mechanics' Fair, to be held about the same period—and likewise to consider such other subjects as might be deemed of interest to the Agricultural community. He also alluded to the vast importance of the interests which the convention had assembled to advance, and regretted the apathy which was too often evinced by agriculturists, in regard to matters which should claim their united and energetic attention.

John S. Skinner, Esq. being present, on motion of Mr. Calvert, he was invited to occupy a seat as a member of the Convention. Mr. S. in an appropriate address, acknowledged the courtesy which had been thus extended to him, and returned thanks therefor, declaring that an invitation to participate in the proceedings of a convention, the objects of which were of so beneficent a character, was one of the highest honors which could have been conferred upon him. Mr. S. in the course of some remarks in which he alluded to the little attention which was paid the interests of the agriculturists, stated the fact, that the Committee on Agriculture in Congress had not had a single meeting during the late session. He regretted that this meeting was so small considering the extensive notice which had been given of it in the *American Farmer*, and other papers of the State—but suggested that since they had assembled, the members remain here until they had accomplished the object of their meeting.

Judge Chambers stated to the convention, that Mr. Obed Hussey, well known to the public as a manufacturer of valuable Agricultural Machinery, was present, and had with him a new machine for Drilling Wheat, &c., which he was just on his way to exhibit in Delaware, and requested an examination thereof by the members present. Judge C. then moved that the Convention take a recess of 5 to 10 minutes for the purpose, which was concurred in.

On re-assembling, N. B. Worthington, Esq. of Anne Arundel, announced that Dr. Higgins, State

Agricultural Chemist, was present, and moved that he be invited to take part in the proceedings of the Convention, which was concurred in.

Dr. Higgins introduced to the convention, Dr. David Stewart, an eminent Chemist of this city, and proposed that he be invited to take a seat in the Convention, which was also concurred in.

Mr. W. H. Farquhar, of Montgomery, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is an object of primary importance to the Agriculture of Maryland, that an ample supply of Guano should be obtained in such places and at such prices as will be within the reach of every farmer in the State. And that in order to promote this desirable object, a committee shall be appointed to procure information in regard to the sources of supply of this article, the probable amount which can be thence obtained, together with the conditions of obtaining it, and the actual cost at which it may be imported into this country,—and that said committee shall especially inquire into and recommend such measures, as in their judgment may be necessary to prevent speculation, and supply the farmer with Guano at the lowest remunerating price.

On presenting this resolution, Mr. F. remarked, that notwithstanding the thinness of the meeting, there was a fine feeling among the farmers of the State, and he thought the information called for by this resolution, if attainable, would be of much value to the agricultural community.

Mr. Skinner moved as an amendment, that the committee be also directed to report upon the relative value of the several kinds of guano introduced into the market, in order that the farmers might be secured from deception in the purchase thereof.

The chair suggested to the mover, that the object of his motion was provided for, by the law creating an Inspector of Guano.

A. Bowie Davis, Esq., of Montgomery, in seconding the resolution of Mr. Farquhar, stated that Guano to the amount of \$15,000 had been used in his county, during the last year, and that the vast amount of the article now being used, rendered it necessary that the farmers should be protected from the influence of speculators.

Col. Copron, of Prince George's remarked, that he had understood that the trade was in the hands of a monopoly, and enquired, if such was the case, if any steps could be taken to remedy the evil.

Mr. Calvert said that he had recently held a conversation with Dr. Thompson, of Delaware, from whom he received the information, that the best market for the purchase of Guano was New London, at which port arrangements had been made to procure large supplies, by which the price of the article would probably be much reduced—and that with the

exception of the Peruvian, there was no monopoly—that the original contract with the British Company, who had an Agent in this city, had expired—but whether a renewal had been effected he had not been able to learn.

Mr. *Glenn* remarked that the monopoly of the Peruvian Guano was in the hands of Messrs. Myers & Co. of England—and that the price of the first cargo imported into this port, was less than what the farmers are now paying,—but that there were other kinds, Bolivian, African, Chilian, &c. of which he believed there was no monopoly.

Ramsay McHenry, Esq. of Harford, enquired if there had been a renewal of the monopoly contract effected by the British company with the Peruvian government—but no satisfactory information was elicited upon the subject.

Mr. Skinner alluded to the first introduction of Guano into this country, and the little attention which was paid to the matter, at the time.

Mr. Davis stated that some thirty years ago a few barrels were introduced, but the reason that it was not brought into general notice then, was, in consequence of the farmers not knowing how to use it.

The subject was then passed over until the evening session, on motion of Mr. Farquhar.

Alex. Norris, Esq. of Harford moved that before the convention proceed in any further action, the roll be called, which being adopted, the credentials of delegates from the several counties were presented, when it appeared that the following had been appointed.

HARFORD COUNTY.—*Ramsay McHenry*, *Alex. Norris*, *Geo. W. Hall*, *Jas. M. McCormick*, *Rev. Isaac Hall*, *Hy. D. Farnandis*, *Jas. Kean*, *N. W. S. Hays*, *Wm. Farnandis*, *Jas. Moores*, *Dr. A. J. Street*, *John W. Rutledge*, *Nicholas Nelson*, *Jas. W. Talley*, *Jacob Michael*, *Saml. Sutton*, *Wm. Murphy*, *David G. McCoy*, *Saml. Whitford*, *John H. Price*, *Geo. J. McAtee*, *Dr. Joshua Wilson*, *John C. Walsh* and *Ralph S. Lee*.

CAROLINE CO.—*Joseph Pearson*, *Jas. H. Fountain*, *Nehemiah Fountain*.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—*Samuel Sands*, *Joseph K. Stapleton*, *Edward Needles*, *Adam Denmead*, *Amos Gore*.

CHARLES CO.—*John G. Chapman*, *Saml. Cox*, *Wm. Cox*, *Francis H. Digges*, *Jonas Hawkins*, *Dani. Jenifer*, *Sr.*, *Hy. R. Harris*, *John W. Jenkins*, *Jas. E. Keach*, *Jos. Young*, *Dr. Alex. H. Robertson*, *Wm. F. Rennoe*, *Peter Wood*, *Judge Crane*.

TALBOT CO.—*For Md. Agr. Soc'y for the E. S.*—*Col. Nicholas Goldsborough*, *Capt. F. Buchanan*, and *M. Tilghman Goldsborough*.

From Farmers' Inspection Association.—*James N. Goldsborough*, *David Kerr*, and *Chas. P. Crag*.

CARROLL CO.—*Wm. Baer*.

MONTGOMERY CO.—*A. B. Davis*, *Otho Magruder*, *Zachariah Waters*, *Geo. W. Dawson*, *Robt. Dick*, and *Wm. H. Farquhar*.

KENT CO.—*Judge Chambers*.

PRINCE GEORGE'S CO.—*W. W. Bowie*, *Chas. B. Calvert*, *Horace Capron*, *Robert Bowie*, *Wm. D. Bowie*, *Wm. H. Tuck*, *Richard S. Hill*, *Thomas Duckett*, *John H. Bayne*, *John D. Bowling*, *Thomas Blagden*, *James Somervell*, *Jas. A. Iglehart*, *Washington Calvert*, *Samuel H. Dorsett*, *Thomas S. Iglehart*, *James S. Owens*, *John H. Somervell*, *H. C. Scott*, *Wm. N. Dorsett*, *Thomas F. Bowie*, *Charles C. Hill*, *Thomas Fawcett*, *John S. Sellman* and *Geo. Forbes*.

FREDERICK CO.—*Col. John McPherson*, *Chester*

Coleman, *Richard Potts*, *George Smith*, *Griffin Taylor*, *B. A. Cunningham*, *John C. Lane*, *William Grove*, *John Lee*, *Henry Dunlap*, *Wm. Lakin*, *Henry Culler*, *Jesse Wright*, *Denton Hammond*, *R. Y. Stokes*, *Ezra Cramer*, *Jas. M. Schley*, *John P. Zimmerman*, *John F. Elder*, *James A. Shorb*, *John H. Worthington*, *Charles Johnson*, *Jacob Leatherman*, *Daniel Main*, *Samuel Wolf*, *Wilson Hays*, *David W. Naill*, *Anthony Kimmel*.

ANNE ARUNDEL CO.—*N. B. Worthington*, *Wm. C. Lyles*.

HOWARD DISTRICT.—*George W. Dobbin*.

QUEEN ANNE'S CO.—*Samuel T. Earle*.

MD. FARMERS' CLUB.—*John Glenn*, *W. A. Talbott*, *Samuel Sands*.

BALTIMORE CITY.—*George M. Gill*.

DORCHESTER CO.—*Dr. Jos. E. Muse*, *R. T. Goldsborough* and *John C. Henry*.

WASHINGTON CO.—*Dr. J. O. Wharton*.

ST. MARY'S CO.—*Col. B. I. Heard*, *Bennet Gough*, *Richard Thomas*, *Benj. G. Harris*, *Col. James T. Blakistone*, *Col. C. Billingsley*, *Col. William Coad*, *Thomas Loker*, *Ed. P. Plowden*, *Geo. D. Coad*, *Geo. Combs*, *Edward L. Spalding*, *Dr. Walter H. Briscoe*, *Col. John H. Sotheron*, *James C. Milburn*, *Francis J. Stone*, *Dr. Jos. F. Shaw*, *Henry J. Carroll*, *Dr. James W. Roach*, *Francis Neal*, *Lewis C. Combs*, *Henry Jones*, *Dr. Wm. J. Edelen*, *Dr. Henry A. Ford*, *Dr. John M. Broome*, and *Henry G. S. Key*.

SOMERSET CO.—*Wm. H. Jones* and *George S. Atkinson*.

Mr. Skinner offered the following resolutions, which were read, and on his motion laid on the table. Mr. S. thought that the subjects embraced in his resolutions were of primary importance, and that much valuable information to the farmer might be elicited by the committees who may be appointed upon the several subjects embraced therein.

1. *Resolved*, As the sense of the Convention, that improvement in our systems of education generally, so as to make them more applicable to the principles, and the interests of agriculture, is of the utmost importance to the welfare of Maryland.

This Convention believes that with the progressive improvements in agriculture (and to accelerate that progress,) a better knowledge of the various sciences applicable to it, will be indispensable on the part of the rising generation of the owners and cultivators of the soil—and further—that the more knowledge a man has of the principles that belong to whatever business he follows, that of agriculture, quite as much as any other, the greater happiness he will find in the pursuit of it, and the more efficient will be the application to it, of his mind and his means—reaping from it at once, more honor and more profit.

With these views, this Convention recommend that all who are interested in the improvement of agriculture (as who is not) combine to demand, that as much at least be appropriated by State and Federal authorities, for direct instruction in agriculture as for instruction in any other art or profession.

2. *Resolved*, As the sense of this Convention, that measures should be taken by the Legislature of the State with a view to a full and accurate survey of the agricultural statistics, resources and capabilities of every county in the State, with a view to the procurement of such exact information as may be necessary to just and intelligent legislation, and to a development and exposition of the eminent natural advantages which Maryland presents for all who have in view the application of capital and industry to the cultivation of the soil.

3. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to examine and report upon the laws of inclosure or fencing, in existence in Maryland, and to suggest such amendments as may promise abridgment of the enormous expenses incident to the obligation which the law now imposes on every man to fence off his neighbor's stock, instead of fencing in his own.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to consider and report what reform, if any, is necessary in the laws of the State, regulating the inspections of tobacco and other articles.

5. *Resolved*, As the sense of this Convention, that under existing circumstances, the farmers of Maryland suffer great loss by being debarred from the profits of sheep husbandry—and that a committee be appointed to consider that subject, and especially whether some and what legislative measures could be taken to encourage that branch of agricultural industry by more stringent provisions as to sheep killing dogs, or otherwise.

Mr. Farquhar submitted the following resolutions, and moved that the same be laid on the table until the evening session:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of a committee, to be appointed in a manner hereafter prescribed, to ascertain once in every three years, what county of our State, has made the greatest improvement during that period in the condition of its agriculture, and to report the same to the State Society at the time of its Annual Exhibition: that said county shall be styled "the Banner County," and its Agricultural Society shall receive from the State Society, a premium or donation to the value of ——— dollars, either in books, or in chemical apparatus suitable for the analysis of soils, as the county society may prefer.

Geo. W. Dobbin, Esq., of Howard District, moved that a State Agricultural Society be now formed, and that each delegate present sign his name to a subscription paper to be presented for the purpose—which, being seconded by Mr. Davis, of Montgomery, was concurred in, and the names of the delegates entered accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Dobbin, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draft a Constitution for the State Agricultural Society.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Dobbin, M^r Henry and Calvert, the committee.

Mr. Skinner offered the following resolution, which was laid over until the afternoon session:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it would be expedient and salutary if each Agricultural Society in the several counties would report to the Legislature or Executive of the State, the name of the farmer most distinguished, for industrious and skilful management of his estate—and that in the opinion of this Convention, such report ought to be considered by the community and by the State and Federal Governments, as conferring a claim for patronage and public honors, equal at least to that which is founded on excellence in any other civil or in any warlike profession.

The Chair presented the following communication from R. C. Hollyday, Esq., Secretary of State for the State of Maryland, with the accompanying letter from the Hon. E. Burke, Commissioner of Patents, and the specimens of wools alluded to:

STATE DEPARTMENT, Annapolis, Sept. 4th, 1848.

John Glenn, Esq.—The Governor received

from the Commissioner of Patents the accompanying "Samples of Wool."

These specimens are now sent to you by the Governor with a request that you will cause them to be exhibited at the Agricultural Convention which is about to assemble in Baltimore.

After these specimens have been inspected you will oblige the Governor by disposing of them in such manner as the Convention may think the most conducive to the Agricultural interest of the State.

Your attention will greatly oblige,

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

R. C. HOLLYDAY.

PATENT OFFICE, May, 1848.

SIR:—With this I forward a card containing 18 specimens of the finest Wools of Europe very carefully selected from the most valuable fleeces in Silesia, Saxony, &c., by a gentleman formerly employed in this office, and of which mention is made in my report to Congress for 1847. They are unquestionably superior to any before brought to this country and designed to serve as standards for the Wool growers in the United States.

I will thank you to have the card with the specimens deposited in such a place in your State, as will best subserve the proposed object. Do me the favor also to advise me of the receipt of the same.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

EDMUND BURKE.

To the Governor of Maryland.

Mr. Sands proposed that the specimens be placed in the Hall of the Maryland Institute until further provision was made for their preservation.

Mr. Glenn, moved that they be deposited in the office of the "American Farmer."

Mr. Davis seconded the motion, and offered as an amendment, that they shall be so deposited until some further disposition be made thereof by the Society now being formed—which amendment being accepted, the motion was concurred in.

On motion, the convention adjourned until this evening, at 7 o'clock.

Evening Session, —7 o'clock.

The convention having re-assembled, agreeably to adjournment, Mr. Farquhar introduced Major Jones, the well known eminently successful farmer of Delaware, and moved that he be invited to partake in the deliberations of the convention—which motion was unanimously concurred in.

Mr. Dobbin, from the committee appointed for the purpose, made a report, accompanied with the draft of a Constitution and By-Laws, for the government of the State Agricultural Society, which was read, and after some amendment, was adopted as follows:

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Maryland State Agricultural Society.

WE, the subscribers, in order to improve Agriculture by attracting the attention, eliciting the views, and combining the efforts of the individuals composing the agricultural community of the State of Maryland,—and aiming at the development of the resources of the soil, so as to promote the prosperity of all concerned in its culture, do hereby form ourselves into a society, and for its government adopt the following constitution:

Art. 1. This society shall be styled, "The Maryland State Agricultural Society."

Art. 2. The objects of the Society shall be, to discover new and hidden manures, to facilitate the collection of manures generally, and designate the best mode of their application to the different objects of cultivation. To procure and improve the implements necessary in husbandry; to improve the style of rural architecture; to improve the breed of domestic animals; to devise means for destroying vermin and insects, which are injurious to husbandry, avoiding their devastations, and guarding against other casualties; to collect all foreign and domestic trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds, and grains, which may be deemed necessary or useful for subsistence or comfort; for live fences, fuel, or timber; and to make the necessary experiments as to their growth and adaptation to our climate, and different kinds of soil: and, if approved, to extend and promote their growth and culture; to discover, if possible, new and profitable objects of commerce, from the products either of the field, the forest, or the bowels of the earth; and whatever else shall tend to improve the agriculture and rural economy of the country. And the better to effect the above objects, which are hereby declared to be unalterable, and from which the society will never depart, it shall hold annual and special meetings, shall pass all rules and by laws for its proper government and for the promotion of the ends of the Society, and so soon as its funds are sufficient for that purpose, shall purchase or procure cabinets, collections of implements, libraries, and other aids to the general purposes of the Society.

Art. 3. Any person may become a member of this society, who will subscribe his name to the constitution, or signify by letter his wish to become a member, and who shall at the same time pay into the hands of the Treasurer, at each annual meeting thereafter, the sum of three dollars, except those who may be members for life. Any person who will, at the same time of subscribing, or at any time thereafter, pay into the hands of the Treasurer 35 dollars, shall be a member for life. Each member shall remain such, until he signify his intention to quit the society at any annual meeting, when upon paying all arrears, if any be due, he may cease to be a member.

Art. 4. Honorary members, on being proposed at any meeting of the society, may be elected by ballot by a majority of the members present.

Art. 5. The society shall meet annually on the 1st Wednesday in November, but special meetings may be called by the board of managers. The annual and special meetings shall be held in Baltimore, at such hour and place as the board of managers may provide.

Art. 6. The society shall have a President, one Vice President from each county, and from Howard District and Baltimore City, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and Five Curators, to be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, by a majority of the members present; and who shall continue in office, until a new election shall be made. They shall be styled, "The Board of Managers of the Maryland State Agricultural Society," any five of whom, with the President, or with such V. P. as he shall appoint in writing, shall constitute a quorum to do business. The board shall possess all the executive powers of the society, except such as are specifically assigned by this constitution, and shall apply and disburse all moneys appropriated by the society, according to the directions of the society, if any be given; but if no directions be given, then according to their own discretion and judgment; and shall report at each annual meeting a full state-

ment of their proceedings during the preceding year. The Board shall have power to fill any vacancy occurring in that body, and shall meet regularly on the first Wednesday in November, February, May and August in each year, and also at any other times that they may think proper. It shall be their duty to propose at the annual meetings of the society, any alteration in the constitution, which they may deem expedient.

Art. 7. The president, vice presidents, secretaries, and treasurer, shall be the officers equally of the society and of the board.

Art. 8. This constitution may be altered at the annual meetings of the society; but no alteration shall be made, unless it shall first have been recommended by the Board of Managers, and then sanctioned by the votes of two-thirds of the members present; provided, that not fewer than thirty of the members are present; but the quorum to transact the ordinary business of the society, shall consist of thirteen members.

BY-LAWS.

Art. 1. The President, or in his absence the highest officer present, shall preside at all meetings of this Society, and of the Board.

The duty of the President or presiding officer shall be, to preserve order, regulate the order of proceedings, and give the casting vote when required.

Art. 2. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the correspondence of the society;—he shall preserve the originals of all communications addressed to the society, and keep a fair copy of all his letters in books.

It shall moreover be his duty to read to the Board and to the Society, the correspondence which he has sustained since the previous meeting.

He shall likewise present all the documents, essays, collections or contributions, of whatever nature, that he has received since the last meeting.

Art. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the board and of the society, and, at the opening of each of them, shall read those of the preceding; shall give notice of meetings; he shall have the custody of the constitution, by-laws and records; and he shall keep, in books, a neat and accurate record of all the orders and proceedings of the Board and the Society.

Art. 4. The Treasurer shall receive, and keep deposited in Bank, to the credit of the Society, all donations and bequests of money, and all other sums belonging to the Society. He shall pay all such sums as may be due by the Society, by checks, countersigned by the President, or some member authorized in writing by the President to act in his absence.—He shall keep a faithful account of all moneys received and paid by him, and, once in every year, at the meeting next previous to the annual meeting, render a particular statement of the same to the Board, which shall appoint a committee of three members to audit and report on his accounts to the annual meeting.

Art. 5. Any failure on the part of a member, after due notice for six months by the Treasurer, to pay his annual dues, shall be considered a forfeiture of membership, and no person who has thus lost his membership, shall be re-admitted without the strict payment of all arrears.

Art. 6. At each annual meeting the Society shall appoint standing or special committees, to consider and report upon such subjects of agricultural interest as may be committed to them.

Art. 7. All vacancies in committees by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the remaining members of such committee.

Mr. Davis moved that the delegates who have arrived since the morning session, be now requested to come forward and sign the Constitution—when an additional number of names were added.

On motion of Mr. Worthington, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to present the names of gentlemen to the Convention, to be voted for as officers of the State Society, for the ensuing year, and until the annual meeting in November, 1849.

The Chair appointed N. B. Worthington, of A. A., W. D. Bowie, of Prince George's, Col. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot, Judge Crane, of Charles, and J. C. Henry, of Dorchester.

Mr. Calvert moved that the Chair appoint the committee on manures—and that the resolution submitted by Mr. Farquhar on the subject of Guano be adopted, and referred thereto—which was concurred in.

The Chair appointed as *Committee on Manures*—Messrs. Wm. Baer, of Carroll, H. Capron, of Prince George's, Geo. W. Dobbin, of Howard District, Dr. J. O. Wharton, of Washington Co. and R. T. Goldsborough, of Dorchester.

Mr. Worthington from the committee appointed to nominate officers of the State Society, made the following report:

FOR PRESIDENT.

CHARLES B. CALVERT, of Prince George's Co.

FOR VICE PRESIDENTS.

Baltimore City—JOHN GLENN,
St. Mary's County—H. G. S. KEY,
Charles County—J. G. CHAPMAN,
Prince George's—HORACE CAPRON,
Calvert—GEORGE WEEMS,
Anne Arundel—WM. C. LYLES,
Howard District—DR. ALLAN THOMAS,
Montgomery—A. BOWIE DAVIS,
Frederick—DAVID W. NAILL,
Washington—WM. DODGE,
Alleghany—DR. SAMUEL P. SMITH,
Carroll—GEO. PATTERSON,
Baltimore—WILSON M. CAREY,
Harford—RAMSAY McHENRY,
Cecil—REV. JAS. MCINTYRE,
Kent—WM. S. CONSTABLE,
Queen Anne's—JAS. T. EARLE,
Talbot—SAM'L. HAMBLETON,
Caroline—JOS. PEARSON,
Dorchester—DR. JOS. E. MUSE,
Somerset—DR. WM. WILLIAMS,
Worcester—JOHN U. DENNIS,
District of Columbia—JOSEPH H. BRADLEY,

Cor. Secretary, GEO. W. DOBBIN, }
Rec. Secretary, SAMUEL SANDS, } Baltimore.
Treasurer, GEORGE M. GILL, }

Curators.—W. W. W. BOWIE, of Prince George's; N. B. WORTHINGTON, of Anne Arundel; J. CARROLL WALSH, of Harford; Z. BARNUM, of Baltimore city; CHAS. R. HOWARD, of Baltimore co.

Executive Committee for District of Columbia.—Thos. Blagden, John A. Smith, Joshua Pierce, George W. Riggs, Henry Naylor.

The report was concurred in, and the gentlemen named were declared to be duly elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. C. Walsh, of Harford, submitted the fol-

lowing resolutions, which, being seconded by Mr. Dobbin, were concurred in:

Resolved, That the officers of the State Society, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to make all the necessary arrangements for the holding the Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition, in the city of Baltimore, on the 9th and 10th November next—and that they appoint the proper Committees, Judges, &c. and announce the list of prizes suitable for the purpose; publish an appeal to the farmers of the State to co-operate with the association, and do all such matters and things as to them may seem necessary, to render the Exhibition worthy of the character of the State, and honorable to the farmers and planters thereof.

Resolved, That they be, and are hereby also empowered to co-operate in any manner with the managers of the Maryland Institute, as to them may seem advantageous to the success of the Exhibitions of their respective associations.

Mr. Davis moved that the convention do now adjourn, and that the State Agricultural Society be organized, which was concurred in.

Mr. Calvert, the President elect, having taken the chair, returned thanks to the Society for the distinguished honor which had been conferred upon him, and assured the members that his best endeavors should be exerted to further the great objects for which the Society had been formed.

Mr. Dobbin moved that the President appoint a committee on the Inspection of Tobacco, which was concurred in.

The series of resolutions offered by Mr. Skinner, were then read the second time—and after some interesting remarks by the mover relative to Sheep growing, and the obstacles to its successful pursuit in Maryland, the resolutions were referred to the appropriate committees provided for in the by-laws.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Skinner, for reports by agricultural societies to the Legislature, naming the best farmer in their respective counties, was then called up, and, on motion laid on the table.

The resolution of Mr. Farquhar, for the appointment of a committee to report on the greatest improvement during a certain period, of the agriculture of the State, was then called up.

After some discussion as to the practicability of the measure, the resolution was non-concurred in.

The President announced the appointment of the following committees, in accordance with the resolutions of the Society, and the provisions of the by-laws:

On Manures.—Wm. Baer, of Carroll, H. Capron, of P. George's, G. W. Dobbin, of Howard District, Dr. J. O. Wharton, of Washington Co., and R. T. Goldsborough, of Dorchester.

On Inspections.—Col. Wm. D. Bowie, of P. Geo's; R. H. Hall, of Baltimore; and N. B. Worthington, of Anne Arundel.

On Fencing.—Messrs. George W. Dobbin, Robert Dick, of Montgomery; and C. Coleman, of Frederick.

On Sheep.—Col. N. Goldsborough, J. Glenn, esq. and Col. Charles Carroll.

On Agricultural Implements.—Messrs. J. H. B. Latrobe, M. Tilghman Goldsborough, of Talbot, and Wm. G. Thomas, of Baltimore.

On Farm Buildings.—Messrs. Geo. M. Gill, of Baltimore, J. Carroll Walsh, of Harford, and Gen. T. Tilghman, of Talbot.

[It is particularly requested that the gentlemen composing the above committees will elicit as

much information as possible on the various subjects submitted them, and to report to the Secretary on or before the 1st of November, that those reports may be laid before the Society at the stated meeting on the 8th of November.]

On motion of Mr. Dobbin, it was

Resolved, That a *Committee on Insects injurious to Husbandry* be appointed in addition to the other committees already provided for.

The chair appointed Dr. Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester, Wm. H. Farquhar, and Dr. Higgins.

Judge Crane, submitted the following, which was concurred in :

Resolved, That the several papers of the State be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, for the information of the people of Maryland.

Mr. Glenn moved, that when the Society adjourns this evening, it adjourn to meet again on the evening of the 8th November next, (the day before the commencement of the Cattle Show)—which was agreed to.

The President then announced that a meeting of the officers of the Society would be held on *Saturday the 16th inst.* for the purpose of adopting measures to carry out the instructions of the Society, relative to holding the Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition.

The Society then adjourned to meet on the evening of the 8th Nov. By Order,

SAML. SANDS, Rec. Secretary.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BALTIMORE: OCTOBER 1, 1848.

TERMS: \$1 per annum, in advance—6 copies for \$5—13 copies for \$10—30 copies for \$20.

Address SAMUEL SANDS, Publisher,
2 Jarvis' Building, North-st., Baltimore, Md.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A number of communications, from valued correspondents, have been crowded out of the present No. in order to make room for the Prize Essay, the proceedings of the State Convention, and the List of Prizes for the State Fair.—We hope our friends will excuse us, and we will endeavor to make up lee way in our next.

OUR PRIZE ESSAYS.

We take pleasure in announcing to our numerous readers, that the committee appointed to examine the Essays on the "**RENOVATION OF WORN-OUT LANDS**," for which the publisher of the "*American Farmer*" offered silver plate to the value of **\$100**, for the three best, met in this city on the 4th ult., to examine those, which were presented, and awarded the same as follows :

To EDWARD STABLER, of Montgomery County, Md.	
the First Premium, a piece of silver plate of the value of	\$50
To Col. HORACE CAPRON, of Prince George's, the Second Premium,	\$30
To THOS. P. STABLER, of Montgomery County, the Third Premium,	\$20

Judge Chambers, of Kent County, Md., Dr. Thompson, of Delaware, and Messrs. Chas. B. Calvert, of Prince George's, J. B. Davis, of Montgomery, and N. B. Worthington, of Anne Arundel, were the committee of examination, to whom we take this public manner of tendering our most heartfelt thanks, for their readiness in acceding to our request to undertake the laborious task which they have performed.—Nor are our thanks the less due to the other gentlemen who had been appointed, and had accepted the invitation to take part in the labors, two of whom, Gen. Richardson, and the Hon. Willoughby Newton, of Va. intended being here, and it was not until very near the appointed time for the meeting, that they notified us that from indisposition in their families, they were reluctantly detained from meeting the other members of the committee. The qualifications of the gentlemen for the duty assigned them, needs no comment from us,—their names are identified with every thing which is of interest to the Agricultural public—and we are sure that every one will coincide in the remark made by one of the unsuccessful competitors, that "he would risk his life on the just decision of a committee composed of such men."—The Essays were placed in the hands of the committee, with the names of the authors concealed by a piece of paper pasted over them. The plan adopted was for each member of the committee to make up his mind and give in his opinion separately, so that none could be influenced by the others.

We shall venture no comments upon the Essays—the first is presented in our pages this month, and will speak for itself. The writer, Edward Stabler, is located in one of the most improving sections of our State, and has, himself, been engaged for many years, in resuscitating the worn-out lands of Montgomery, where he has lived to witness the effects of his own, and the labors of his co-workers, in the philanthropic purpose of making lands more intractable than those of the wilderness "to blossom as the rose"—and certain we are, that the laurels which are his, gained in so glorious a war, are more beneficial to the human family than those which are gathered amidst bloody fields by the greatest conquerors of the age. Papers of friend Stabler upon the subject on which his essay treats, have been published in our pages, and attracted much attention for their sterling good sense and practical information, combined with a most admirable style of composition, suited to the comprehension of the most illiterate, as well as for the classical taste of the most enlightened. How far the present Essay is in accordance with the character thus awarded to those papers, we leave the public to determine—but we cannot resist the temptation of publishing an extract from a letter which has incidentally fallen under our notice, written by a member of the committee to a friend, hoping that he will excuse us for the liberty—After remarking, that for the first premium, there was a unanimous verdict, the writer adds :—"This Essay which treated so ful-

ly and clearly the subjects of draining, plowing, liming, manuring, seeding, and finally the protection of the land by water furrows, and was withal written with so much simple elegance and dignity, as to elicit the highest commendation from the judges—These opinions, given in the way that I heard them, could not but have been most gratifying to the author had he been told of them."

The Essay to which was awarded the second prize, will be published in our next No. Col. Capron's name is familiar to the agriculturists of the U. S. The essays from his pen upon this subject, which have heretofore appeared in our journal, have attracted universal attention, and been republished in many of the papers of the United States—his farm is visited by gentlemen from every section of the country, and is the admiration of all beholders. He has, perhaps, been more largely instrumental in producing that revolution which is now going on, in the resuscitation of the worn out lands of our own and neighboring States, than any other individual. The immense tract of land upon which he is located, was proverbial for its poverty prior to his taking it in hand—and from being incapable of producing more than would be *now* sufficient to pay the taxes upon it, it has been brought to yield at a rate to pay far more than the interest of \$100 per acre. The remark of *Swift*, is peculiarly applicable to Col. Capron: "Whoever makes two ears of corn, or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, deserves better of mankind, and does more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."

The Essay which received the Third Prize, is from the pen of T. P. Stabler, who is no novice in such contests—as the pages of the old *American Farmer*, when under the charge of our friend Skinner, will bear ample testimony—having borne off more than one prize in similar fields of honorable competition, though upon different subjects from that for which he has been awarded the third prize. His essay will be published in due order.

We feel conscious of having done the State some service in eliciting the valuable papers with which we are enriching our pages—and we know our friends and patrons will rejoice to learn, that we are reaping already an ample return for the expenditure which they have cost us, in the increase of our subscription list. That much good will have been accomplished, we sincerely believe, and it is to us a source of gratification and thanksgiving, that we have not lived in vain—for we verily believe that to many a homestead has joy, and gladness, and hope been restored, and to many more will these blessings descend, from the teachings which are presented by the able and accomplished writers, with the productions of whose pens, we are enabled from time to time to enrich our pages.

We cannot better close these remarks, more extended than we contemplated when we took pen in hand, than by annexing the following remark from the "*Plow, the Loom, and the Anvil*," edited by that veteran pioneer in the cause of Agricultural improvement, John S. Skinner:

"THE PRIZES IN MARYLAND,

So liberally offered by the editor of the *American Farmer* for the best essays on the restoration of worn-out lands, have been awarded in the following order:

1st, to EDWARD STABLER; 2d, to COL. HORACE CAPRON; 3d, to T. P. STABLER; whose names assure us that they will convey a mass of valuable practical

matter through the pages of the *American Farmer* to all who have access to that sterling journal, as every farmer should (as we have said again and again) who does not value a bushel of wheat, or two of corn, above the information, of inestimable value, which every number of it contains. The names of the winners of such prizes ought to be inscribed on a record in the State Library, in which should be preserved the names of all farmers who best improve their own land, or teach others how to do it. Public sentiment will never be in the right state until such things are done."

The Prizes are being manufactured by Messrs. Kirk & Son, and will be exhibited at the Fair of the Maryland Institute—to open on the 31st Oct. and presented to the gentlemen for whom they are intended at the Maryland State Agricultural Society's Exhibition on the 10th November.

Agricultural Convention.

We give in this No. of the *Farmer*, a full account of the doings of the Convention, which assembled in this city, on the 5th ult. Although the assemblage was not as large as had been anticipated, from the number of Delegates who were appointed, and from the favor with which the suggestion was received in all parts of the State, yet the character of those who were present, gave assurance that the ball which they were about putting in motion, would roll on, until it reached every section of our State. The space which is occupied with the proceedings of the convention, with the list of prizes presented by the new Society, and by the Prize Essay which we publish in this No. will preclude our making such remarks at the present time as the importance of the subject would seem to require—suffice it to say, the convention has established a *Society*, as the centre of operations, and placed it on such a basis, as cannot fail to command success—and the energy and zeal with which the officers have entered upon their duties, is a sure evidence that the objects which were held in view, and to be furthered by the assemblage of the Convention, will be fully accomplished. The appointment of Mr. CALVERT, as the President of the Society, was a compliment due as well to his distinguished standing as a successful agriculturist, as to his untiring exertions to elevate the character of the husbandman, and to his activity and perseverance in everything to which he puts his hand; nor was it less due to his exertions in concentrating the minds of the farmers of his native State, to one given point—that of endeavoring to assert their power and rights, and to protect their interests. That the new State Society will go on and prosper under his guiding hand, we have no manner of doubt, and we earnestly hope, that his labors and zeal may be imitated and supported by every farmer in the State. We would especially call on the officers of the association, to use their influence to extend its benefits throughout every county within our good old Commonwealth.

The next meeting of the association, it will be seen, takes place on the evening of the 8th November, being the day before the opening of the Cattle Show and Fair, when it is expected that the reports of the committees appointed on the various important subjects committed to them will be read.

THE FIRST CATTLE SHOW AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION,

Under the direction of the STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, recently formed in this city, will take place, as formerly announced, on the 9th and 10th November next.

THE SITE.—At a meeting of the officers of the Society, held on the 16th ult., the beautiful grounds on the eastern border of the city, known as FAIR MOUNT, was selected as the site for the Exhibition,—and the adjoining lots owned by *Robt. Howard, Esq.* have also in the most generous manner been tendered for the purpose, making an area of upwards of six acres of ground, which will be well enclosed, and will be sufficiently extensive for all the purposes of the Society. A more beautiful situation could not have been obtained—as in addition to its proximity to the heart of the city, the commanding eminence which it possesses presents one of the most picturesque views that could have been desired, as well of the entire city as of the river and bay—and is so near the centre of the business parts of the city, as will enable all our citizens who may desire it, to visit it, either on foot, or through the medium of the numerous omnibusses, which will no doubt extend their route a hundred yards farther than what is now travelled in that direction by them.

THE LIST OF PRIZES.—At the same meeting, a list of Prizes was presented for the competitors at the Exhibition, which, it will be seen, is on the most liberal scale—and we hope that the appeal which has been made by the Board of Managers, will be responded to, in the most spirited manner—and indeed, we have the assurance, that a larger collection of fine stock will be present, than perhaps has ever been witnessed at any similar Exhibition in this country.

We are authorized in saying, that about 30 head of the noble herd of *Devons*, of *George Patterson, esq.* will be here—and no one who feels an interest in the subject, will begrudge a ride of a thousand miles for a sight of them. The superiority of the *Devons* for Oxen, is well established, and the farmer will behold in the specimens here presented, the perfection of the breed. This country cannot produce anything of the kind to equal Mr. Patterson's herd, and we doubt if its superior is to be found in Europe—Mr. P. is also expected to exhibit some of his blooded horses, which we have heard spoken of in the highest terms. *Col. Capron*, and *Mr. Calvert*, of *P. George's*, will also be here, with their *Durhams*, *Devons*, *Holsteins*, &c.—each of these gentlemen will have an equal number, at least, with Mr. Patterson, from their fine herds, and we think we are not out of the way in saying, that they can favorably compare with the herds of any State in the Union, either in the number or character of their stock of these breeds.—There are a great number of other gentlemen who will be present with their cattle, and though their herds are not so numerous as those to which we have alluded, yet there will be found many animals of a very superior order—Mr. *McHenry's* *Ayrshires*, that beautiful and favorite milking breed, will be here, as we suppose will those of *Jno. Ridgely, Esq.* of *Hampton*, and *Gen. Howard, Col. Ware, Mr. Clement* and *Mr. Reybold*, and we suppose *Gov. Stevens, Col. Lloyd, Col. Bowie*, and others, will be in attendance with their different breeds of sheep, *Col. Capron* with his splendid mules; and we should be gratified to learn that the *Messrs. Hambleton*, of *Tal-*

bot, will exhibit those fine animals which carried off the prize at the last *Talbot Fair*. Let every one who has anything of superior excellence to exhibit, be with us on the occasion. We have no doubt that from our neighboring States of *Pennsylvania, Delaware*, and *Virginia*, we shall have a number of animals. We invite all to come—a welcome is extended to them, and the field, it will be seen, is opened for competition to the whole country.

IMPLEMENTS.—This part of the Exhibition will also be of great interest—not only our own manufacturers, who are hard to beat, will be prepared to make a handsome display, but we learn that many from the Eastern States, as well as our neighbors of *Pennsylvania* and *Delaware*, will be here. No farmer should fail to be a witness of the trials for pre-eminence, which will take place in this department. It will be superior to anything of the kind presented in the Eastern cities. Every description of implement will be here exhibited, and the farmer will be enabled to judge at a glance of the merits of the various machinery which will be presented for his inspection.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURERS.—This department will no doubt be well filled by the ladies of *Maryland*. We have reason to believe that it will be exceeded by none other in point of attraction.—A committee of ladies, it will be seen, is to be judges of the articles presented, the premiums for which will be found very liberal. To show what woman can do, we will here introduce an extract from a letter from a valued friend of *Montgomery county*, who thus describes the interest manifested by their partaking in the Fair held during the past month, at *Rockville*—He says:

"The Fair went off very well indeed; not even considering the very unfavorable state of the weather.

"The exhibition, as regards stock, implements, &c. &c. was decidedly better than last year; but good and abundant as they were, the interest manifested by the ladies, both in attendance, and by the extent and variety of some of the most beautiful fabrics I ever beheld, added tenfold interest to the scene. There were many samples from the dairy; and all so superior, that I understood it was a very difficult matter to decide which of the fair contributors were entitled to the premiums.

"I am as you well know an old man—and a married one to boot; of course the charge of flattering cannot justly be brought against me; but I thought in glancing my eye around, that I had never seen so large and interesting an assemblage of the Fair, at any Fair.

"I do not pretend even to begin a description of what was really more interesting to me than I anticipated; that will be done no doubt, by much abler pens, and in a form suitable to meet the public eye. [An interesting account will be found on another page.] The exhibition so far as my observation extended, was characterized throughout, by the utmost decorum, harmony, and kind feeling.—Thy Friend."

THE FLORICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—As well as the Exhibition of superior breeds of *POULTRY*, will, no doubt, be rendered peculiarly attractive.

THE PLOWING MATCH.—This branch of such Exhibitions, always attracts the most intense interest. The liberality of the premiums offered by the Board of Managers, will no doubt nerve many a brawny arm for the healthful conflict, and we doubt if any part of the Fair will command more attention than this.

THE ORATION.—Col. WILSON M. CAREY, Senator of Maryland, from Baltimore county, has been invited to deliver the Address before the Society, and has accepted the appointment. The agricultural public can judge of the fitness of the selection, when they are informed that Col. Carey is the author of the Essays which appeared in the pages of the *American Farmer*, under the signature of "*A Learner*," in the celebrated controversy with Col. Capron, on the subject of the Renovation of Worn-out Lands.—That he will do justice to the subject upon which he is called upon to speak, no one who has read those able productions of his pen will for a moment doubt.

In conclusion, we would recommend to every farmer, the examination of the list of Premiums, and the Rules and Regulations to be observed—and to urge upon them to lend their aid and influence in carrying out the objects of the association.

Owners of Stock intended for the Exhibition at the State Fair, are requested to notify the Secretary, as early as practicable, of the number of heads they expect to have on the ground.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS.—We are requested to state, that all Editors and Reporters for the public press, will receive tickets to the Agricultural Exhibition, from the Secretary.

BARTLETT PEARS.—Our thanks are due to Dr. James W. Thompson, of New Castle county, Delaware, for a present of *Bartlett Pears*. They were the product of trees grafted on Quince stocks only 18 months since. This pear is deservedly a great favorite wherever known. The books describe it as large—and so it is—they speak of its color at maturity, yellow, tinged with red next the sun—those before us now, are untinged with red—the flesh is truly described as being "whitish, melting, delicate—the juice perfumed, sweet and abundant." It is said to be productive, and from the experience of Dr. T. it must not only be so, but an early bearer, also—an admirable trait in a pear tree—as we learn that young as his trees are, a hundred pears were taken from a single tree.

We also acknowledge the receipt of a basket of delicious fruit from Mrs. Dr. Thomas, of Kent Co., comprising the Seckel and Bergamot Pears and fine Peaches—Mrs. T. will please accept our thanks for her very acceptable present.

FENCING.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of Mr. Burbank, in another part of this paper, that he has for sale the article of Pale Fencing, of which we made some mention in a previous number, as exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair, in this city; we think it not only desirable for its neatness and taste, but for its strength and durability,—it is the kind so extensively used in New York and other Northern States. It is made in pannels of 10 feet in length, with 3 rails, through which holes are bored, and the turned pailings are placed.

For ordinary use, farmers, we think, will prefer the rails not to be planed, as the sawed work holds the white wash better, and usually without posts, as they in most cases have them at command. It is simple and easy to be put up, and may be taken down without injury.

PREPARATION OF BONES.—To test the efficacy of dissolving bones through the agency of sulphuric acid, we took a given quantity of bone, broke it into fragments with a hammer, procured half its weight of the above acid, and added to the acid ten times the weight of the bone, of water, mixed, and poured the whole on the bone. The effect was, that the bone became dissolved. We permitted it to remain exposed to the atmosphere, by which the water became evaporated, leaving behind a saponaceous body, resembling in feel and consistency, very thick soft soap.

Thus prepared, it could be mixed with loam, mould, ashes, or well rotted manure, and would immediately give out its virtues to growing plants—or instead of evaporating it to partial dryness, ten hundred parts in weight of water may be added, when it can be applied in a liquid state.

If applied simply in a ground state, though the bones might not yield up so readily its principles to the plants, its effect upon the soil would be more permanent, in consequence of the decomposition being slower.

Sulphuric acid can be bought for less than 2 cents per pound. *2 1/2 cts*

RAT PROOF GRANARY.

In your February number, it is mentioned that a gentleman at Baltimore, Md., wishes for a plan to build a rat-proof granary. In the first place, to hold the required quantity, it should be twenty feet wide and thirty feet long, with fourteen feet posts. The roof and ends should project over eighteen inches, as there should be a window at each end.—The projection will prevent the rats from running up and gaining admittance at the windows. The sides should be covered with slats or planks, four inches wide, one and a half inches thick, leaving a space between three-eighths of an inch to allow circulation of air. The covering below the projection should be of southern hard or pitch pine. It may be selected full of pitch at almost any lumber yard, and the floor should be laid with the same kind of stuff, and by having the door boards and the latch on the bottom as well as the centre of the door to keep it from warping, you are sure no rats can trouble you, as they cannot get through pine full of pitch, any sooner than cast-iron. It fills their teeth in the same manner it would a rasp. I have a granary covered with southern hard pine, and they have not attempted to get through the planks, although it has been covered nine years.

THOMAS ANDREWS.

Smithfield, R. I., Feb. 24, 1848.

Mr. Jacob Ten Broeck, of Greenport, N. York, writes in relation to the above subject as follows:—"I built a corn-house fourteen feet square, and raised it on short posts on the corners and centre, about two feet above ground; and tried for experiment old tin pans laid on the top of these short posts, upside-down, and I have not found a rat to trouble me as yet, which is now about three years. My barn was completely overrun with rats, and I gave them one dose of Punderson & Harris' 'Rat Exterminator,' bought of druggists in Hudson, and they have left none."

TO THE FARMERS OF MARYLAND.

At a recent Convention of the Agricultural interests in Maryland, held in Baltimore, it was proposed that there should be formed in the State, a society to be called the "Maryland State Agricultural Society."

On the instant, and with no dissenting voice, the proposition was acted upon, a Constitution was adopted, the Society was organized, and officers were elected.

Farmers of Maryland, by the instructions of that Society, we, its officers, now appeal to you for that countenance by your names, that aid by your advice, and that sustenance by your active co-operation in labor, without which the enterprise must fail. To speak to you of the dignity and importance of the pursuit of agriculture cannot surely be necessary.—If you who live by it,—to whom it opens in each season a new page in nature's great book of knowledge—who enjoy its pleasures, and are made healthful even by its cares,—if you do not appreciate it, then who can? To promote its profitableness as an industrial pursuit by discovering and promulgating new and improved methods in its practice,—to elevate its character as an intellectual and enlightened occupation by diffusing the results of study and intelligent experience,—to enlarge the sphere of its domestic and social enjoyments by multiplying the comforts from whence they proceed, we have now emulated the example of our neighbors in combining our action under the form of a *State Society*.—Their efforts, so honorably and industriously applied, have been signally successful. Shall we hope less from ours? We have a soil in places as fertile, and everywhere as responsive to judicious culture, as theirs;—the same clouds which water their fields,

and the same sun which ripens their harvest, alike bless us;—we have among us as observant, as practical and as sensible farmers as any who enlighten their councils or hold their plows. Shall we then, by a failure to succeed, admit that we lack the spirit and the energy necessary to turn these blessings to profitable account? As individuals, we would feel such a charge to be an unjust reproach; let us then, as a community, forbid so unworthy a possibility by vigorous and concerted action. Let each remember that within his sphere, he can do as much as another. It is not the owner of the greatest number of acres, nor the possessor of the largest herd, who is necessarily the most useful to our class; but the farmer, however humble, whose heart is in his work,—whose mind seizes and stores for the use of himself and his neighbors the results of a daily watchful experience, and who feels so proud of his calling that he is willing to lend his aid to elevate it to the rank it so richly deserves. From all we ask an earnest, and hearty and continued co-operation; not such as will expend itself in merely approving the object of the institution as the work of others, but a zeal which shall make the subject its own and keep it ever alive as an instrument of good to our kind,—which will give, not grudgingly, a fair share of the actual labor necessary to the enterprise,—which will stimulate that laudable rivalry so promotive of excellence, and which will bring together in frequent assemblage and communion, the whole agricultural interests in the State.

Farmers of Maryland! In this behalf each one of us owes a duty to all the rest. Let us now begin to discharge it.

[Signed by the Officers of the Society.]

LIST OF PREMIUMS

TO BE AWARDED BY THE

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT THE FALL EXHIBITION, FOR 1848.

The officers of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, offer the following List of Premiums and Regulations for the government of the Exhibition and Cattle Show, to be held at Fair Mount, opposite the Washington College, in the eastern section of the city of Baltimore, on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, THE 9TH AND 10TH OF NOVEMBER.

In presenting the accompanying List of Premiums it is proper to remark, that from a desire to establish the Society on the most liberal basis, we have determined that no State lines shall circumscribe the field of competition, but that the lists shall be open to the whole United States; and in furtherance of this object we most particularly invite those from our neighbouring States to compete for our prizes.

There will be a Sale, under the direction of the Society, of such improved Live Stock and Implements, as may be offered for that purpose, and those persons having such to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give the Secretary a list thereof, with a full description at the earliest possible day, in order that greater publicity may be given to it, as it is expected and known that many will attend with a view of purchasing.

REGULATIONS FOR THE FAIR.

All members of the Society and all who shall become members previous to or at the Fair, will be furnished with badges which will admit the person and the Ladies of his family to the Exhibition at all times during the continuance of the Fair. Tickets to admit a Single Person 25 cents.

All Exhibitors at the Fair must become members of the Society and have their animals or articles entered at the business office, before taking them into the enclosure.

All those who intend to compete for the premiums at the Fair should have their animals and articles on the ground, *without fail*, on or before WEDNESDAY the 8th of November, so that they may be arranged and in readiness for examination by the Judges on Thursday morning.

This regulation must be strictly adhered to, otherwise the Society will not be responsible for the omission of any animal or article on the Lists.

No animals or articles, entered for Exhibition, can be taken away before the close of the Fair, except by permission of a member of the Executive Committee—and no premium will be paid on animals or articles removed in violation of this rule.

Animals and articles entered for Exhibition will have cards attached with the No. as entered at the Business Office, and exhibitors should in all cases obtain their cards previous to placing their stock or articles on the show grounds.

All persons who intend to exhibit Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Swine, or who intend to offer Stock for sale, should notify the Secretary, SAMUEL SANDS, of such intention on or before the 1st day of November, and leave with him a list and full description of such Stock, in order that proper arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

Applicants for premiums are particularly requested to pay attention to the directions attached to the lists of premiums for fat cattle, fat sheep, butter and cheese, field crops, &c., and the statements required from Exhibitors of those articles must be lodged with the Secretary, Samuel Sands, Baltimore, before the 1st of November.

Judges to award Premiums.

Great care has been taken in the selection of Judges, and it is believed that no names more worthy of the confidence of the community could be selected, and it is therefore confidently hoped, that they will accept by reporting themselves to the Secretary by 12 o'clock on the 8th of November, as all vacancies must be filled on the evening of that day.

The Judges are requested to hand in their reports and awards on the afternoon of the 9th, in order that the premiums may be declared and distributed on the morning of the 10th.

Instructions for Judges.

The Judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturity, size and general qualities characteristic of the breeds of which they judge.—They will make due allowance for age, feeding, and other circumstances on the character and condition of the animals. They will not give encouragement for overfed animals. They will not award premiums for Bulls, Cows, or Heifers, which shall appear to have been fattened for the butcher; the object being to have superior animals of this description for breeding.

No person whatever will be allowed to interfere with the Judges, during their adjudications.

The Judges on stock, if not satisfied as to the regularity of the entries in their respective classes, will apply to the Secretary for information; and should there be any doubt, after examination, of their coming within the regulations, or if any animal is of such a character as not to be entitled to exhibition in competition, they will report the facts to the Executive Committee, that such course may be adopted as the case may require.

The Judges will be expected in all cases in making their reports, to give the reasons of their decision (especially in the case of animals) embracing the valuable and desirable qualities of the animals or articles, to which premiums are awarded.

FAT CATTLE.

The Judges on Fat Cattle, will give particular at-

tention to the animals submitted to them for examination. It is believed that all other things being equal, those are the best cattle that have the greatest weight in the smallest superficies. The cattle exhibited in this class will all be weighed, and the Judges will take measures to give the superficies of each, and publish the result with their reports.

General Rules applicable to Animals.

When there is but one exhibitor, although he may show several animals in a class or subdivision of a class, only one premium will be awarded—that to be first or otherwise, as the merits of the animal may be adjudged. And a premium will not be awarded when the animal is not worthy, though there be no competition.

No viewing committee, with the exception of the Committee on Discretionary and Miscellaneous Premiums, shall award any discretionary premiums, without the previous permission of the Executive Committee, expressed through the President.

Whenever, however, articles of such superior merit are presented as to deserve special commendation, the Judges are desired to notice them particularly and refer them to the consideration of the Executive Committee.

No Animal can take more than one premium.

No Premium will be awarded to any animal not deemed worthy by the Judges.

All productions, placed in competition for premiums, must be the growth of the Competitors.

THE ADDRESS.

The Annual Address will be delivered by WILSON M. CAREY, Esq., of Baltimore County, at 12 o'clock on Friday the 10th of November, and immediately after the Address the Reports of the Viewing Committees and Judges, will be read and the Premiums awarded and distributed.

KEEPING OF STOCK.

Feed of every description will be provided on the ground at the lowest cost price, for those who wish to purchase, or every one can furnish his own.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Ploughing Match will take place on FRIDAY MORNING, the 10th, at 10 o'clock, in a field adjacent to the place of Exhibition.

PREMIUMS on CATTLE.

Judges of Neat Cattle over 3 years old.

J. W. Thompson, of Delaware,
A. Clement, of Pennsylvania, } Committee.
Gen. Rust, of Virginia,

Neat Cattle over 2 and under 3 years.

J. Ware, of Clarke County, Va.
Col. E. Lloyd, of Maryland, } Committee.
Dennis Kelly, of Pennsylvania,

Neat Cattle under 2 years.

Willoughby Newton, Virginia,
Major J. Jones, Delaware, } Committee.
J. Ll. Martin, Maryland,

SHORT HORNS.

For best bull 3 years old and upwards,	\$10
2d best do	5
3d best do	2
best bull, between 2 and 3 years old,	5
2d best do	3
3d best do	1
best bull between 1 and 2 years,	5

For 2d best Bull, between 1 and 2 years	2
best bull calf,	2
2d best do	1
best cow 3 years and upwards,	10
2d best do	5
3d best do	2
best heifer between 2 and 3 years,	5
2d best do	3
3d best do	1
best heifer between 1 and 2 years,	5
2d best do	2
best heifer calf,	2
2d best do	1

HEREFORDS.

For best bull 3 years and upwards,	\$10
2d best do	5
3d best do	2
best bull between 2 and 3 years,	5
2d best do	3
3d best do	1
best bull between 1 and 2 years,	5
2d best do	2
best bull calf,	2
2d best do	1
best cow 3 years and upwards,	10
2d best do	5
3d best cow 3 years and upwards,	5
best heifer between 2 and 3 years,	3
2d best do	1
3d best do	5
best heifer between 1 and 2 years,	2
2d best do	2
best heifer calf	1
2d best do	2

AYRSHIRE.

For best bull 3 years and upwards,	\$10
2d best do	5
3d best do	2
best bull between 2 and 3 years,	5
2d best do	3
3d best do	1
best bull between 1 and 2 years,	5
2d best do	2
best bull calf,	2
2d best do	1
best cow 3 years and upwards,	10
2d best do	5
3d best do	2
best heifer between 2 and 3 years,	5
2d best do	3
3d best do	1
best heifer between 1 and 2 years,	5
2d best do	2
best heifer calf,	2
2d best do	1

HOLSTEIN.

For best bull 3 years and upwards,	\$10
2d best do	5
3d best do	2
best bull between 2 and 3 years,	5
2d best do	3
3d best do	1
best bull between 1 and 2 years	5
2d best do	2
best bull calf,	2
2d best do	1
best cow 3 years and upwards,	\$10
2d best do	5
3d best do	2
best heifer between 2 and 3 years,	5

For 2d best heifer, between 2 and 3 years	3
3d best do	1
best heifer between 1 and 2 years,	5
2d best do	2
best heifer calf,	2
2d best do	1

DEVONS.

For best bull 3 years and upwards	\$10
2d best do	5
3d best do	2
best bull between 2 and 3 years,	5
2d best do	3
3d best do	1
best bull between 1 and 2 years,	5
2d best do	2
best bull calf,	1
2d best do	2
best cow 3 years and upwards,	10
2d best do	5
3d best do	2
best heifer between 2 and 3 years,	5
2d best do	3
3d best do	1
best heifer between 1 and 2 years,	5
2d best do	2
best heifer calf	2
2d best do	1

ALDERNEY.

For best bull 3 years and upwards,	\$10
2d best do	5
3d best do	2
best bull between 2 and 3 years,	5
2d best do	3
3d best do	1
best bull between 1 and 2 years,	5
2d best do	2
best bull calf,	2
2d best do	1
best cow 3 years and upwards,	10
2d best do	5
3d best do	2
best heifer between 2 and 3 years,	5
2d best do	3
3d best do	1
best heifer between 1 and 2 years,	5
2d best do	2
best heifer calf,	2
2d best do	1

NATIVES OR GRADES.

For best bull 3 years and upwards,	\$10
2d best do	5
3d best do	2
best bull between 2 and 3 years,	5
2d best do	3
3d best do	1
best bull between 1 and 2 years,	5
2d best do	2
best bull calf,	2
2d best do	1
best cow 3 years and upwards,	10
2d best do	5
3d best do	2
best heifer between 2 and 3 years	5
2d best do	3
3d best do	1
best heifer between 1 and 2 years	5
2d best do	2
best heifer calf	2
2d best do	1

WORKING OXEN.

William T. Goldsborough, }
William Jessup, } Committee.
Maj. A. M. Barnes, }

For best team of not less than 3 yoke, \$20
best single yoke of oxen, 10
2d best yoke, 5
best yoke of cows 10

No yoke of cattle competing in teams can compete as a single yoke; nor can a single yoke competing for premium be allowed to compete in teams.

FAT CATTLE AND SHEEP.

J. M. Turner, }
J. Elmore, } Committee.
Sterling Thomas, }

For best pair of fat steers, \$10
best fat cow, 5
best fat heifer, 3

Applicants for premiums for fat cattle must furnish statements of manner of feeding.

For best slaughtered mutton, \$5
best lot of live mutton, not less than 6 in No. 5

SHEEP.

Gov. Samuel Stevens, }
Harry Carroll, } Committee.
Wm. D. Bowie, }

Fine Wools.—

For best Saxon Merino Buck, \$5
best Spanish Merino Buck, 5
best pen of 3 Saxon Merino Ewes, 5
best pen of 3 Spanish Merino Ewes, 5

Long Wools.—

For best Leicester buck, \$5
best pen of 3 Leicester ewes, 5
best Cotswold buck, 5
best pen 3 Cotswold ewes, 5
best buck of any other improved breed, 5
best pen of 3 ewes of do 5
best pen of 3 lambs of long wools, 5

Middle Wools.—

For best Southdown Buck, 5
best pen of 3 Southdown ewes, 5
best pen of 3 Southdown lambs, 5

Native or Mixed Bloods.—

For best buck, 5
best pen of 3 ewes, 5
best pen of 3 lambs, 5

SWINE.

Edward Paea, }
Jacob Bower, } Committee.
James C. Atlee, }

For best boar of any breed, \$5
2 best do 3
best sow of any breed, 5
2d best do 3
best lot of pigs, 5
2d best do 3

HORSES.

Gov. S. Sprigg, }
J. N. Bonaparte, } Committee.
J. N. Hambleton, }

For best Stallion for heavy draught, \$10
best brood mare for heavy draught with colt at foot, 5
best Stallion for quick draught, 10
best brood mare for quick draught with foal at foot, 5
best Stallion for saddle, 10
best brood mare for saddle, with a foal at foot, 5

For best Jack, 5
best pair of mules, 5
best team of mules not less than 4, 5

POULTRY.

William C. Wilson, }
George W. Dobbin, } Committee.
John Guy, }

For best pair of turkeys, \$1
best pair of geese, 1
best pair of Muscovy ducks, 1
best pair of common ducks, 1
best pair of Jersey Blues, 1
best pair of Dorking fowls, 1
best pair of Bucks county fowls, 1
best pair of other breeds, 1
best pair of Capons, 2
largest collection of fowls, 5

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

W. Govane Howard, }
J. A. Pearce, } Committee.
D. W. Nail, }

For best 5 acres of corn, \$5
best 5 acres of wheat, 5
best 5 acres of rye, 5
best 5 acres of oats, 5
best 5 acres of barley, 5
best 5 acres of timothy, 5
best acre of Irish potatoes, 5
best quarter acre of carrots, 5
best quarter acre of Ruta Bagas, 5
best quarter acre of Sugar Beets, 5
best quarter acre of Mangel Wurtzel, 5
best quarter acre of Turnips, 5

Competitors for Premiums for Agricultural Productions must produce a full statement of the mode of cultivation, and accompany the same with the certificate of three respectable men as to the product and the measurement of the ground, and also exhibit a sample of the crop at the fair.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

T. A. Spence, }
E. Stabler, } Committee.
R. Gilmor, }

For best Horse Power, \$10
best double horse plough, 5
best machine for drilling or broad casting grain and grass seed, 5
best single horse plough, 5
best mowing or reaping machine, 5
best corn stalk cutter and grinder, 3
best corn and cob crusher, 3
best thrashing machine, 5
best Fanning mill, 3
best hay and straw cutter, 2
best root and vegetable cutter, 2
best drill barrow for turnips, beets, &c. 2
best cultivator, 2
best harrow, 2
best horse rake, 2
best corn sheller, 2
best ox yoke, 1
best churn, 1
best grain cradle, 1
best hay and dung forks, 1
best hay rakes, 1
best wagon for farm use, 5
best ox cart, 5
best horse cart, 5
best set of wagon harness, 3
best set cart harness, 2

For most numerous and best collection of agricultural implements, with description thereof, 20
 For best and most numerous collection of Agricultural Implements manufactured in State of Maryland, under the direction of the Exhibitor, 20

In addition to the foregoing premiums on agricultural Implements, Diplomas and Premiums will be awarded, for such new and meritorious implements as may be exhibited, by the Judges on Discretionary Premiums.

Persons presenting agricultural implements or articles of mechanical ingenuity and utility are requested to furnish the Secretary with a particular description of the article, and the price and place where it can be obtained, as it is intended to publish a list of the articles exhibited at the Fair for the benefit of the manufacturer and purchasers.

DAIRY.

Z. Barnum, City Hotel,
 Daniel Dorsey, Exchange,
 H. F. Jackson, Eutaw,
 Mr. Thurston, Fountain Inn, } Committee.

For the best specimen of fresh butter, not less than 5 pounds, \$3
 2d best do 2
 3d best do 1
 For best firkin or tub of salted butter, not less than 6 months old, 5
 2d best do 3
 3d best do 2
 For best cheese, not less than 25 lbs. 3
 2d do 1

FRUIT AND HONEY.

Dr. Bayne, of Md.
 W. H. Richardson, of Va. } Committee.
 Philip Reybold, of Del.

For best and greatest number of choice varieties of Apples, \$3
 Do do do Peaches, 3
 Do do do Pears, 3
 Do do do Quinces, 3
 Do do do Grapes, 3
 For greatest number of choice varieties of different kinds of fruit, 5
 2d best do 3
 For best 10 lbs honey, 3

The honey to be taken without destroying the bees, and the kind of hive used and management of same to be stated by competitors.

VEGETABLES.

Thos. Duckett,
 J. B. Morris,
 Richard Lemmon, } Committee.

For the choicest and largest assortment of table vegetables, \$5
 2d best assortment of do 1
 For best dozen long blood beets, 1
 Do Turnip root beets, 1
 Do 6 heads of cauliflower, 1
 Do 6 heads broccoli, 1
 Do 12 heads cabbage, 1
 Do dozen carrots, 1
 Do dozen bunches celery, 1
 Do dozen Egg Plants, 1
 Do peck of onions, 1
 Do dozen Parsnips, 1
 Do peck of Seedling potatoes, 1
 Do peck sweet potatoes, 1
 Do 3 finest pumpkins 1

For best 6 winter squashes, 1
 Do sample of beans 1
 Do do peas 1

FLOWERS.

Dr. P. McCauley,
 J. H. B. Latrobe,
 J. P. Kennedy, } Committee.
 For the greatest and choicest variety of flowers, \$5
 2d best collection, 3
 For best and greatest varieties of dahlias, 3
 Do do do roses, 3
 Do do do camellias, 3
 Do Floral Ornament 5

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

A committee of five ladies to be selected from those attending the Exhibition.

For best Quilt, \$5
 2d best do 3
 Best Counterpane, 3
 2d do do 2
 Best hearth rug, 3
 2d best hearth rug, 2
 Best made Shirt, 5
 2d best do 3
 Best fine long yarn hose, 3
 2d best do 1
 Best coarse yarn hose, 2
 2d do do 1
 Best home made soap, 3
 2d do do 2
 Best home made bread, 2
 2d do do 1
 Best home made pound cake, 2
 Best home made sponge cake, 2
 Best specimen of Pickles, 2
 Best do Preserves, 2
 Best do Embroidery, 3
 Best dozen pair Negro Brogans, 2
 Second best do 1
 Best specimen of coarse Negro cloth, 3
 Second best do 2
 Best pair of coarse blankets, 2
 Best specimen of rag carpeting, 2

BACON HAMs.

J. G. Davies,
 J. Glenn,
 H. Jenkins, } Committee.
 For the best Bacon Ham, cured by the exhibitor \$10
 2d best do 5

All competitors for this premium are requested to have their Hams cooked and brought to the Exhibition with the skin on, and to produce a statement of the manner of curing.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

W. N. Carey, of Baltimore Co.
 T. P. Stabler, of Montgomery,
 Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, } Committee.
 To the Ploughman who performs the best and most ploughing in a given time, \$10
 To 2d best ploughman, 8
 3d best do 6
 4th best do 5
 The Ploughman to furnish his own plough and horses. The draught of the several ploughs used will be tested by the Dynamometer, and for the plough comprising the greatest number of necessary requisites, a premium of \$10 will be awarded.
 The design of this last premium is to procure ploughs which are best calculated for lifting and turn-

ing over in the most perfect manner the greatest quantity of soil with the least resistance, and which produce a proper surface for the seed and after culture.

ESSAYS.

Dr. Muse,
W. W. W. Bowie,
F. P. Blair,

} Committee.

As the Society desires to elicit information on such subjects as the generality of agriculturists are interested in, it is deemed expedient to offer premiums for the best Essay on the following subjects:

For best Treatise on draining, \$20

To be accompanied with a plain and practical statement of the whole system of draining recommended, and the cost of the same.

For the best Essay on the comparative advantages of drill husbandry over the old system, 20

To be accompanied with a detailed statement of the saving in labor, seed, &c. and also the difference of product—and a statement of such experiments in various crops, as may have come to the knowledge of the writer.

For best Essay for preventing the destruction of various crops by Insects, birds, &c. 20

To be accompanied with such data and facts as have come to the knowledge of the writer.

HORTICULTURAL.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

Setting out Cabbage Plants.—Indulging in the hope that you availed yourself of our last month's advice to sow various kinds of Cabbage seed, we presume you have plants growing which will soon be fit to set out, we have therefore to remark, that, so soon as your plants are large enough to be set out, you should prepare a bed as we directed last month and transplant them.

If, however, you did not follow our advice, and have no plants, then seize some occasion during early winter and prepare a *hot bed frame*, in order that you may be prepared to raise cabbage and other plants for transplantation at the earliest period of the spring.

Spinach.—If you sowed according to our direction it is now time to thin out your bed of Spinach, taking care to leave the best plants, and while thinning out the plants be careful to pick out all the weeds.

Lettuce.—If your plants are big enough, manure and dig up a warmly exposed border and set out your plants. Set the plants 6 inches apart.

Broccoli—Cabbages.—Early this month, give your Cabbages and Broccoli an earthing up.

Endives.—As your Endives become fit for it tie them up for blanching.

Asparagus Beds.—Give these their winter dressing towards the close of this month, cut them down close to the earth, and together with the weeds remove them from off the beds. Then spread between the rows 2 inches in depth of well rotted manure and fork it in, so as not to hurt the bulbs or roots of the Asparagus; rake between the rows, and finish by sowing salt on the bed, say a quart to every 40 square feet of ground.

Strawberry Beds.—Clean these by removing the runners and weeds, then dig in some well rotted manure between the rows, and finish by raking and dressing the edges of the beds.

Setting out Strawberries.—If you wish to form new beds you may do so early this month. In preparing the bed we would advise you to put on a heavy coating of stable manure, dig that in fully a spade deep, rake fine as you get on with the digging. The bed being dug and reduced to fineness with the rake, lay it off into compartments 4 feet wide with alleys 2 feet between each; then draw a line 9 inches from the edges and plant your strawberry plants in rows 18 inches apart, the plants to stand 12 inches asunder. When planted strew a mixture of equal parts of salt and ashes over the beds so as to whiten the surface, and lay straw between the rows. If the weather should prove dry, water in the morning, say twice a week.

Celery.—In dry weather earth up your celery to bleach.

Horse Radishes.—If you have not a bed of horse radish in your garden, set out one during the early part of this month. Every family should have it in their gardens; besides being one of the best condiments for the table, it has excellent medicinal qualities—horse radish syrups being one of the best remedies for colds known.

Rhubarb.—Sow the seeds of this excellent pie plant early this month.

Shallots, Chives and Garlic.—These should all be planted out this month, the earlier the better.

Onions for seed.—Select your best and largest onions and set them out for seed.

Roots, as Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, Potatoes, &c.—Roots of every kind should be dug and carefully put away before the frost sets in. Be sure to bury them in small bodies, in a dry position, and to cover them with dry earth or sand.

Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries.—These should all be set out early this month.

Weeding.—Look through your garden and have every weed therein hoed or pulled up; throw them in pile on a spare bed, let them dry, and when dry, select some still dry and burn them; by treating them thus you will get rid of their seed, which would otherwise vegetate and greatly annoy you next year.

Pruning.—This operation should be done towards the latter part of the month.

Fruit Trees may safely be transplanted towards the latter part of the month; but in purchasing care should not only be observed in the selection of *kinds*, but to buy of no one but a respectable nurseryman.

Dahlias.—So soon as the frost strikes down the foliage, the stalks of the *Dahlia* should be cut off within 3 or 4 inches of the ground, and the tubers permitted to remain about two weeks to ripen, when they should be taken up and packed away in dry sand in a dry cellar.

The following proceedings of a meeting of the farmers of Harford County, have been furnished us for publication:

HARFORD COUNTY.—At a meeting held at Bel-Air, on Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1848,

On motion of Ramsay McHenry, Esq. the meeting was organized by calling to the chair ALEXANDER NORRIS, Esq., as President, George Wm. Hall, and James M. McCormick, Esqs. as Vice Presidents, and the appointment of Rev. Isaac Hall and Henry D. Farnandis, as Secretaries.

Mr. McHenry stated the object of the meeting to be the adoption of proper measures, to co-operate with the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, and urging the importance to

the farmers of Maryland, of such exhibitions as that proposed to be held by said Institute on the 9th of November next, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks are due and hereby cordially tendered to the "Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts," for the opportunity of combining with them in the organization of an exhibition so useful in its tendencies as that proposed to be held in Baltimore, on the 9th of November next.

Resolved, That on behalf of the farmers of Harford County we hereby appoint the officers of this meeting together with James Kean, N. W. S. Hays, Wm. Farnandis, James Moores, Dr. A. J. Street, John W. Rutledge, Nicholas Nelson, James W. Tolley, Jacob Michael, Samuel Sutton, Wm. Murphy, David G. McCoy, Samuel Whiteford, John H. Price, Geo. J. McAtee, Ramsey McHenry, Dr. Joshua Wilson, John C. Walsh, and Ralph S. Lee, delegates to the convention to meet in Baltimore on the 5th inst. for the purpose of making arrangements for the aforesaid exhibition, under the auspices of the Farmers' Club of Md.

Resolved, That the delegates now appointed or such of them as may attend in Baltimore on the 5th inst. report to an adjourned meeting to be held in the Court House, in Bel-Air, on the 1st Tuesday in October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That the farmers of the County generally and all others disposed to take an interest in the Cattle-Show and Exhibition of mechanical productions, are hereby invited to attend the adjourned meeting on 1st Tuesday in October.

On motion of Wm. Farnandis, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the secretaries furnish to the "American Farmer," and the papers published in this county, copies of the proceedings of this meeting for publication.

Adjourned to 1st Tuesday in October next.

ISAAC HALL, } Secretaries.
H. D. FARNANDIS, }

PREMIUMS OF THE PRINCE GEORGE'S AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following Premiums will be offered by the Prince George's Agricultural Society, at its eighth Annual Exhibition, to be held in Upper Marlboro, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th of October, 1848.

Premiums for the best regulated Farms:

By the voluntary contribution of \$5 each, on the part of twenty gentlemen, the Society is enabled to offer three splendid pieces of silver, worth \$50, \$30 and \$20, as premiums for the first, second and third best regulated and most highly improved farms in Prince George's county.

Dr. John H. Bayne, Samuel H. Dorsett, J. Henry Waring, Horatio C. Scott, and James Mullikin, compose the committee of Inspection, any three of whom may act and have power to fill vacancies on the committee. All competitors for these premiums must write to said gentlemen and name the day for the inspection of the farm offered for premium.

In awarding the premiums, the committee will be governed by the appearance of the crops growing on the farm, the neatness, order, and system which may be apparent, the condition of the implements, houses, fencing, roads, &c., the present value of the land, as compared with its value five or ten years back, reference being had to the cost of improvements, and the economy manifested in the same; and also shall

take into consideration the annual profits of the farm, and the system pursued in raising and application of manures, and the cost of the same, with the effect of the same noted, where accurate information can be obtained. The variety of crops grown on the farm will enable them to make proper allowance for the difference between a tobacco plantation and simply a grain growing farm. The successful competitor for the highest premium cannot hereafter offer for said premium; but the successful competitors for the lower premiums may compete for the higher.

HORSES AND MULES:

For the best pair of matched horses, bred by a member of the society,	\$2
Best Saddle horse or mare, bred by do.	2
Best single harness horse, bred by do.	2
Best stud horse, for all purposes,	5
Next best for all purposes,	<i>Amer. Farmer.</i>
Best brood mare for general purposes,	5
Next best for general purposes,	<i>Amer. Farmer.</i>
Best horse colt, of any blood, between 1 and 2 years old, bred by a member of the Society,	2
Best horse colt, of any blood, between two and three years old, bred by do.	2
Best filly of any blood, between one and two years old, bred by do.	2
Best filly of any blood, between two and three years old, bred by do.	2
Best pair of mules,	3
Best mule colt.	2

THOROUGH BRED AND COMMON CATTLE.

For the best Durham bull, over three years,	\$5
Next best,	<i>Amer. Farmer.</i>
Best Durham bull, between 2 and 3 years old,	3
Next best,	<i>Amer. Farmer.</i>
Best Durham cow, over three years,	5
Next best,	<i>Amer. Farmer.</i>
Best Durham bull, one and two years,	3
Best Durham bull calf, between four months and one year,	2
Best Durham heifer, between 2 and 3 years,	2
Best Durham heifer, between 1 and 2 years,	2
Best Durham heifer calf, between 4 months & 1 yr. 1	1
Best Devonshire bull, over 3 years old,	5
Next best,	<i>Farmer.</i>
Best Devonshire cow, over 3 years old,	5
Next best,	<i>Farmer.</i>
Best Devonshire bull, 1 and 2 years old,	3
Best Devonshire bull calf, between 4 months & 1 yr. 2	2
Best Devonshire heifer, between 2 and 3 years,	2
Best Devonshire heifer, between 1 & 2 years old,	2
Best Devonshire heifer, between 4 months & 1 yr. 1	1
Best cow of any breed, other than Devon & Durh. 3	3
Best yoke of working oxen,	4
Best bull of any other breed, 1 and 2 years old,	3
Best bull calf of any other breed between four months and one year,	2
Best heifer of any other breed, between four months and one year,	1
Best heifer of any other breed, between 1 & 2 yrs 2	2
Best heifer of any other breed, between 2 & 3 yrs 2	2

[The Society will give premiums for all thorough bred cattle and sheep, other than those published in this list.]

SHEEP.

For the best Leicester buck,	\$2
Next best,	<i>Farmer.</i>
Best Southdown buck,	2
Next best,	<i>Farmer.</i>
Best Buck of any other breed,	2
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Best pair of lambs, of any breed, bred by a member of the Society, 2
Best lot of live mutton, not less than two in number, raised by a member of the Society, 2
Best specimen of slaughtered mutton, raised by do. 2
Best Leicester ewe, 2
Best Southdown ewe, 2

SWINE.

For the best boar of any breed, over one year, 4
Best boar of any breed, under one year, 2
Best sow of any breed, over one year, 3
Best sow, of any breed, under one year, 2
Best litter of pigs, 2
Best barrow or spayed sow, 2

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For the best Plough, 5
Second best, Farmer.
Best set of implements for the cultivation of corn and tobacco, 6
Best fanning mill or wheat fan, Farmer.
Best horse power and threshing machine, 5
Best drill machine, Farmer.
Any new and valuable machine, Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

For the best acre of corn, 5
Best acre of wheat, 5
Best acre of oats, 3
Best acre of rye, 3
Best eighth of an acre of ruta бага, 1
Best lot of vegetables for table use, 5
Best eighth of an acre of Irish Potatoes, 1

[To be accompanied by a full statement of the mode of cultivation, and a certificate of three gentlemen will be required in proof of the product and the measurement of the ground. Members of the Society are requested to bring samples of their grain and root crops.]

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best specimen of home spun cloth, not less than five yards, 2
Best home made quilt, 2
Best home made counterpane, 2
Best lot of home made yarn stockings, half doz. pr. 2
Best specimen of home made cotton stockings, 2
Best specimen of domestic wine, 2
Best specimen of domestic bounce, 2
Best specimen of domestic cordial, 2
Best specimen of domestic preserves, 1
Best specimen of green pickles, 1
Best specimen of yellow pickles, 1
Best specimen of brandied fruit, 2
Best cooked ham, 2
Best specimen of butter, not less than four prints, 1
Handsomest speci'n of silk or worsted embroidery, 3
Best display of manufactured goods, 3
Best lot of servants' shoes, 2
Best home made wheat bread, two loaves, 2
Best home made pound cake, 2
Best home made sponge cake, 2
Best specimen of home made carpeting, 2
Best home made rug, 2

POULTRY.

For the best pair of turkeys, 2
Best pair of geese, 2
Best pair of muscovy ducks, 1
Best pair of puddle ducks, 1
Best pair of fowls (male and female) 1
Best pair of capons, 2

TOBACCO.

For the best hogshead of tobacco, 12
Second best hogshead of tobacco, 10
Third best hogshead of do 8

Fourth best hogshead of Tobacco, 5
FRUIT AND FLOWERS.
For the best half bushel of winter apples, 2
Best peck of winter pears, 2
Best five pounds of honey, 2
Best varieties of fruits, 2
Best collection of flowers in pots, 5

ESSAYS.

For the best essay on the best system by which poor lands may be renovated in the shortest time, and with the least outlay of money, 5
For the best drawing and description of a barn, upon the most economical plan. The description to set forth the cost, with a full detail of its admeasurements and the various purposes to which it may be adapted—Silver Cup valued at \$10
For the best essay on the production and preservation of fruits and fruit trees, predicated on the author's experience, 5

AGRICULTURAL DINNER.

There will be an Agricultural Dinner given, the proceeds of which are to be applied to defraying the ordinary expenses.

Addresses may be expected from Dr. Jas. S. Owens and Gen. Tench Tilghman.

Members of the Society are requested to make suggestions to any one of the officers for enlarging the list of premiums, before the Exhibition, if deemed practicable.

Tickets to the Fair and Exhibition twenty-five cents. The proceeds of the sales of tickets will be applied to the payment of the expenses of the Exhibition.

The price of subscription is \$5 per year.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The accounts of the Exhibition of this association, during the past month, all agree in the conclusion that it was creditable in the highest degree to the county, and to the President, *A. Bowie Davis, esq.* and the other officers of the Society, under whose auspices it was held. The address of the Orator for the occasion, *Richard J. Bowie, esq.* is spoken of in terms of much commendation—and will, no doubt, be published by the Society, with the reports of the several committees. The Journal, in noticing the Fair, says, that "at a meeting of the old bachelors on the first night of the fair, it was "resolved, that the ladies took the entire shine off of every article exhibited." They also awarded the prize of beauty to several."

We had made an arrangement with our friend at Laurel, to accompany him to the Fair, agreeably to invitation from the Society, and it was with the utmost reluctance that at the very last moment of the period for our departure, we found that attention to imperative duties which devolved upon us at that moment could not be deferred—we were consequently debarred the high gratification of being present, as we intended, to take a note of passing events—this last duty, however, has been better performed to our hand, in the following graphic account from the pen of one of the most excellent of Montgomery's sons, and of our most estimable friends.

A DAY AFTER THE CATTLE SHOW.

Well, I have seen in old Montgomery what I never expected to hear of from her far-famed poverty fields. A splendid Cattle Show,—rich and luscious fruits—farm implements of all sorts and descriptions, from the humble hoe to the heavy three horse

plough, from the barrow to the six horse (or rather mule) Wagon, and last, though not least, the fair daughters of Montgomery; beautiful in form and feature, modest, intelligent and accomplished in manner, with their fair handy work winning prizes as rapidly as their sweet smiles won hearts. Had you been there, Mr. Editor, as you ought to have been, you would have seen all this, and escaped the many reproaches I heard from the sturdy sons of Montgomery, for your absence—as they thought they had just grounds to expect you. Besides all these, you would have seen the gallant Colonel, mounted upon his noble charger; you would have seen his noble Durhams and beautiful Devons—you would have seen his splendid Mule team heading the van of the procession, followed by the Triadelphia team closely rivaling the Colonel's in beauty and proportions, drawing some fine Cotswold and South-down Sheep, which I was told belonged to the President of the Society. Then followed a number of yoke of very superior work cattle—Mr. Clark's from the Seneca quarries, a noble yoke—Mr. Blagden's, the celebrated Devons that won the first prize at the New York State Fair held at Saratoga last fall,—Mr. Brown's, Mr. Price's, Mr. Gaither's, and several others, whose names I did not learn. Would you believe it, that among such competitors it was reserved for one of the farmers of Montgomery to bear off the prize, and he a gentleman unfortunately deprived of sight, but I am told notwithstanding, is one of the best farmers and best judges of cattle in the county. More than this, Mr. Editor, had you been there, you would have heard of forty bushels of wheat, measured ground and grain, having been grown the past season on what was once the worn-out land of Montgomery, of from fifty to sixty bushels of corn per acre,—you would have heard of over one hundred tons of Guano going to one neighborhood where the hand of improvement scarcely ever rested before—of thousands of bushels of bone dust—of lime and ashes and all the catalogue of fertilizers that can be resorted to, to feed the starved and impoverished soil of old Montgomery. Why "A Learner" will think that the farmers in that good old county are running start mad—that the example of him of the Laurel will tetotally ruin them—put them all in jail—but I tell you, nay. The soil is fattening upon such food, and the owners, always devoted to her soil, become more and more attached to it, to each other, and to their Agricultural Society. Need I add, and becoming more happy and independent in fortune. Do not, however, let me deceive you. With all these evidences of improvement, a stranger will yet be painfully impressed with the wide field that is still left for renovation. You must bear in mind that with a territory of five or six hundred square miles, which has many years past been run over, cut down and worn out by large Tobacco planters, Montgomery has but a population all told, men, women and children, of only ten or fifteen thousand souls: you must then when visiting the improvements in Montgomery, go off the leading public roads, and sometimes hunt out individual cases in large neighbourhoods. But Montgomeryans are so liable to infections, that the disease when once brought into a neighbourhood, soon assumes a malignant form, and the contagion spreads like wild fire. But back to the doings of the society. When I entered the spacious court room, I found it densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen, (and many were unable to gain admittance) anxiously awaiting the entrance of the Orator of the day. Soon he made his appearance,

supported by Professor Hallowell of Alexandria, and Col. Capron of Laurel farm, preceded by the president of the Society, who bore in his hand a sheaf of a new variety of wheat presented to the Society by Mr. John H. King of Georgetown, D. C. The rear brought up by Mr. N. B. Worthington, of Anne Arundel county, well known to your columns as one of its most intelligent correspondents. Besides those distinguished gentlemen, I observed upon the stand the venerable Major Peter from the Sugar lands of the Potomac, and Professor Baer of Carroll County. The preliminaries being over, Mr. Bowie was introduced to the audience, and delivered an address which fully sustained his high reputation as a popular speaker. As the address will be published by request of the Society, I shall not attempt a description of it, further than to say that it was a noble vindication of the *rights of the farmer*, which was the theme of his discourse. After Mr. Bowie had concluded, the President called upon Mr. Baer to explain the difference between the different kinds of Guano brought into our markets, who promptly responded in a very lucid and interesting manner.—Then followed the most interesting part of the proceedings, the delivery of the premiums to the ladies, whose smiles of approbation amply repaid those concerned for their exertions in getting up the fair.

Thus ended the first day. The next morning at 9 o'clock, the Ploughing Match came off, Ruggles & Mason, Minor & Horton, Mr. Geo. Page the inventor of the Steam Circular Saw Mill, and Mr. N. Davis, an ingenious mechanic of the county, who successfully competed with those distinguished manufacturers of agricultural implements, for the best two horse Plough. Mr. Page's was a one horse plough upon an entirely new principle, and so much pleased were the Judges, (and capital judges they were, not only of the construction but also of the working of ploughs) awarded him the first premium for that description of plough. Then came the tug of war, the contest for the best display of agricultural implements for which the society had offered a premium of Twenty Dollars—it deserved a hundred,—the competitors, Mr. Fitzhugh Coyle, of Washington, and Mr. Ezra Whitman of your city were armed to the teeth, both appeared to have every thing that a farmer could want, and many notions that the Montgomery farmers had never heard or thought of—Abundant success to their noble enterprise. Mr. Coyle spread out his implements with great taste and skill; but Whitman seeing the advantage his rival had in superior location and striking display, bethought himself of a new idea, and with great tact and ingenuity put in motion one of his famous railway two horse powers, driving at the same time a Threshing Machine, a Straw Cutter, Royer's Fodder Cutter, a Corn and Cob Crusher, a Circular Saw, and an Apple Grinder. So well satisfied was Coyle that he had been fairly beaten, that when it was announced that Whitman had won the prize, he handsomely advanced, and in the happiest manner tendered him his cordial congratulations. Whitman has thus again been successful in old Montgomery; but let me advise you to whisper in his ear that he will have to bestir himself for the coming year, for Coyle is fast treading upon his heels.

Page,* (the veritable George Page), I am informed has given notice that he too will be a competitor at the next annual Fair in Montgomery.

[*Page is making preparations for something extra at our State Fair in November.—Ed. FAR.]

Let Coyle and Whitman both be on the alert, for I tell you, Page will be a formidable rival. Mr. Editor, if you and I should be spared to witness another anniversary of the Montgomery County Fair, and you do not meet me there, I will not only promise you never to write to you again, but if I have sufficient self control I will also promise you to deny myself the great gratification of ever reading the American Farmer again.

Had I space and time I could fill you another sheet, with interesting incidents of this most interesting occasion. I could tell you of gallant deeds of gallant men—of witching smiles and broken hearts—but enough for the present.

The detailed proceedings, which you will doubtless soon transfer to the columns of your paper, will supply many of my omissions,—so good bye,—and allow me to advise you not to hazard the loss of so many new subscribers at other fairs, as your disappointment to the Montgomery County Agricultural Society has occasioned you at this.

A LOOKER ON.

TALBOT COUNTY FAIR.—In consequence of an interference with the exhibitions of the Maryland Institute, and of the State Agricultural Society. The Cattle Show and Fair to be held at Easton, is postponed to the 15th, 16th and 17th November.

M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, } *Com. Md. Ag. Soc., E. S.*
W. GOLDSBOROUGH, }
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, } *Com. Farmers Insp. As.*
DAVID KERR, }

FLORICULTURE.

Prepared for the Amer. Farmer, by Saml. Feast, Florist.
WORK FOR OCTOBER.

Green House Plants of all kinds should be re-potted, pruned and dressed, preparatory to being placed in the house.

Sparaxis, Ixias, Cyclamens, Oxalis and other green-house bulbous roots, should be potted in light loamy soil.

Chrysanthemums for blooming in the house, shift in large size pots, in good rich soil, occasionally watering with liquid manure, which will make them bloom much larger and finer.

Hardy Annuals, such as *Larkspur, Clarkia Pansies, Coreopsis, Leptosiphons*, and many other kinds for blooming in the spring, should now be sown.

Dahlias will be in full bloom now, have them carefully taken up when the frost kills the tops, and put in a dry place for the winter.

Camellias will now require attention, have the pots washed clean before putting in the house, and the surface soil taken off, and fresh soil added in its place.

Pæonias of all kinds may be successfully transplanted this month.

Roses planted out in open ground should be taken up this month.

Chinese Primroses should be potted and dressed.

Tulips, Hyacinths, and similar hardy spring flowering bulbs, may be planted the latter part of the month.

Hardy Perennial Plants may be removed this month with safety.

Verbenas will require attention, repot in rich soil for spring flowering.

Mignonette seed, if not sown earlier in pots, should now be sown for winter use.

Cactuses should now be removed to the houses where they will require less water.

Heliotropes planted in the open ground should now be taken up and potted.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

From the 21st of August to the 22d of September.
Kept at Schellman Hall, near Sykesville, Carroll county.

Taken at 6 o'clock, a. m., 2 o'clock, noon, and at 6 o'clock.

Wind.		Temperature		Remarks.		
21	E	NE	64 71 68	Cloudy	Shower	Cloudy
22	E	E	57 75 70	Fog	Clear	
23	W	W	59 75 68	Clear		
24	W	SW	57 73 70	Clear	Cloudy	
25	E	E	59 73 68	Clear		
26	E	E	62 73 73	Cloudy	Clear	
27	E	SE	65 75 73	Cloudy	Shower	Clear
28	E	S	75 78 77	Clear		
29	E	S	75 78 75	Clear		
30	S	S	65 80 75	Clear		
31	S	S	65 85 75	Fog	Clear	
1	W	W	69 83 75	Clear		
2	W	W	64 81 70	Clear		
3	W	W	59 81 75	Clear		
4	SW	W	57 85 75	Clear		
5	W	W	75 82 74	Clear	Rain at night 2-8 in.	
6	NW	NW	64 73 66	Clear		
7	W	W	53 72 65	Clear		
8	W	W	51 75 70	Clear		
9	W	W	58 77 70	Clear		
10	W	SW	55 75 73	Clear		
11	W	W	60 81 74	Clear	Cloudy	
12	W	W	63 78 68	Clear	Cloudy	
13	NW	W	51 65 59	Cloudy		
14	SW	E	51 59 60	Cloudy	Rain 1 in	
15	W	W	65 75 67	Clear		
16	NW	E	49 59 55	Clear		
17	E	E	46 55 54	Rain 1 in.	Cloudy	
18	W	W	50 65 60	Clear		
19	SW	SW	48 74 65	Clear		
20	SW	W	69 75 63	Cloudy	Clear	Rain 1 inch
21	SW	W	58 65 60	Clear		

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in returning thanks to the many gentlemen who have favoured him with their **MILL-WORK**;—also to the farmers and planters for their liberal support in the Machine line, and would respectfully inform them, that his endeavors to please will continue unremitting. He is prepared at all times to build any of the following kinds of **MILLS**:—Overshot, Pitch Back, Breast, Undershot, Rensing, Steam, Wind, Tide, Horse-power, or Tread Mills; and having the best of workmen employed at pattern and machine making, he can at all times furnish the best articles at the lowest prices, such as Horsepowers, Pettigrow Shellers, Murray's Shellers, 4 kinds hand and power Shellers, portable Mills adapted to any power, Corn and Cob grinders, Straw, Hay and Fodder Cutters, Carry-log and Mill Screws; also manufactures Hoisting Machines, Hoisting Cranes, Pile Drivers, Turning Lathes and Steam Engines; and any kind of Machine Model or Mill-work built to order. Any kind of Castings and Smith-work at the lowest prices. I warrant all Mills planned and erected by me to operate well.

JAS. MURRAY,
Millwright, York near Light st. Baltimore.
Also for sale, Jas. Murray's patent separating Shellers, which shells and puts the corn in perfect order at the same time, for the mill or for shipping—Persons living near the city can bring with them one or two barrels of corn, and give the shelter a fair trial before purchasing.

He has also for sale, the following second hand **Machinery**: 2 pair 4 ft 6 in. French Burr Millstones, with all the gearing; 1 pair 3 ft 6 in. French Burr Millstones, with all the gearing; and some Saw Mill work—the whole are good, and any or all of the above will be sold low.

HALIFAX, N. C., August 25th, 47.
MR. JAS. MURRAY,—Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have used your fans during the last spring and summer, and feel no hesitation in saying they are the best by far, I ever saw, I fanned with one fan, one thousand barrels of corn in one day—and in one day fanned one thousand bushels of wheat, as it came from the threshers. They will do as much as any two I ever had, in the same time. Yours, &c.

W. B. HATHAWAY.

L I M E.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish Building and Agriculture Lime at the depot on the **Back Basin**, corner of Eden & Lancaster streets, which they will warrant to give satisfaction, it being burnt from pure Alum Lime Stone, equal to any found in the United States. Orders may be left with **William Robinson**, No. 15 Hollingworth st. near Pratt st.

ml.

FELL & ROBINSON, City Block.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Sep. 30.

Cattle.—1500 head were offered at the scales this week, 800 of which were sold, 636 driven to Philadelphia, and 64 remain over—prices ranged from \$2 a2.75 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$4a5.25 net, and averaging \$2.40 gross—**Hogs**, \$4.50a5—**Coffee**, demand for Rio good, at prices averaging 61c—**Cotton**, demand small and prices drooping; **Miss.** and **Lou.** good to mid. fair 71a72—**Herrings**, \$4.25, No. 2 Shad \$6—No. 1 Mackerel \$11; No. 2, \$7; No. 3, \$4a4.25—**Flour**, last sales, \$5.25, for Howard-street and City Mills, but the news by this morning's mail of the arrival of the steamer *America*, with seven days later intelligence from Europe, by which it appears that breadstuffs had rather a downward tendency, will no doubt depress prices somewhat—**Rye Flour**, scarce, \$4.50 for 1st—**Corn Meal**, Pa. \$3.12½—**Balt.** \$3 for white, and \$3.25 for yellow—**Wheat**, last sales 105a110c for good to prime, but of course now unsettled; family flour white wheats 115a123—**Corn**, last sales 63a65c but no sales since last steamer—**Rye**, Md. 73; Pa. 75—**Oats**, 28a33—**Clover Seed**, 300 bushels at \$4.25—**Timothy Seed**, good to prime \$3.50a3.75—**Molasses**, Cuba sweet 23c; P. Rico prime 26c—**Plaster**, 2.56a2.62½—**Pork**, \$12 for mess and \$9.25a9.50 for prime—**Bacon**, hams, 7a8½ for good merchantable, and 8½a10 for extra family sorts—shoulders 5c; sides 5½—**Lard**, 10c for kegs, 8½a8½ for bbls.—**Rice**, 3.87a3.94—**Sugars**, N. O., Cuba and P. Rico, 4.75a5.25—**Tobacco** has been dull during the week past—common qualities are entirely neglected, while small parcels of better qualities of Md. are taken at quotations—There is nothing doing in Ohio, holders not being willing to submit to the prices offered. We continue to quote inferior and common Maryland at \$2a3; sound common \$3a3.50; good \$6; and fine \$7a12. We quote common Ohio at \$3a3.50; good \$4.50a6; fine red and wrappery \$6.50a9; fine yellow \$9a11, and extra wrappery \$10 a12—**Wool**, 3000 lbs. common tub washed sold for 25c per lb.—**Whiskey**, 26½c in hhd. and 27c in bbls.—**Fuel**, there is a very large supply of wood on the wharves. We quote Hickory at \$5.50; Oak 3.50a3.75; Pine \$2.50a2.75 per cord; Anthracite Coal, \$5.75 per ton.—**Hay**, the price of best timothy has been \$12a14 per ton throughout the week.

WHITMAN'S AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE is now filled with the largest and best selected stock of **FARMING IMPLEMENTS** ever offered in the United States. His Premium Plows and Mear Ploughs and his Premium Cultivator and Gang Ploughs are decidedly the best in use. All who are in want of the best and most approved implements will do well to give him a call. **E. WHITMAN, JR.**
mar. 1 Corner of Light and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.—**GEORGE PAGE**, Machinist & Manufacturer, Baltimore st. West of Schrader st. Baltimore, is now prepared to supply Agriculturists and all others in want of **Agricultural and Labor-saving MACHINERY**, with any thing in his line. He can furnish Portable Saw Mills to go by steam, horse or water power; Lumber Wheels; Horse Powers of various sizes, ranging in price from \$55 to \$200, and each simple, strong and powerful. His *Horse Power* and *Thrashing Machine*, he is prepared to supply at the low price of \$125 complete; the *Thrashing Machines* without the horse power, according to size, at \$30, 40, 65 and \$75; Improved Seed and Corn Planter, Portable Tobacco Press; Portable Grist Mills complete, \$12.

FOR SALE—THE *Minor* and *Horton* **FLOWERS** of every size, with all their extra Castings.—Also, *Wiley* and all other **FLOWERS** and **CASTINGS**, all of the Northern manufacture and materials. We also keep one of the best hand *Corn chares*. We have a lot of large size 2 and 3 horse *Flows* of the *Wiley* and *Minor* and *Horton*, which we wish to get off and will sell them very cheap, at **W. GAWTHROF & SON'S**, mh 1 1848, No. 71 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

THE WESTERN CONTINENT,

A SOUTHERN FAMILY NEWSPAPER, (New Series,) H. M. GARLAND, Jr. and JOHN DONALDSON, Editors and Proprietors. The First Number issued Saturday, July 8, 1842. The *Western Continent* will be conducted upon a plan different from that of any Journal South of New York. It will be exclusively devoted to Literature and General Intelligence, preserving a strict neutrality upon all political and sectarian questions. It will be mainly devoted to the re-printing, from the best foreign magazines, of such articles as may be of greatest merit. The periodical literature of Europe is abundant and valuable; sustained as it is at great expense and by the aid of the chief writers of the day. The republication, at a cheap rate, of those articles which could not otherwise be read, except at the expense of importing several costly magazines and journals, cannot but be acceptable to the public.

The *Western Continent* will contain original contributions, besides the editorial notices and criticisms which will always make a part of its contents. The editors have made arrangements which will, they trust, always ensure so much original matter as should entitle their journal to support. They will, moreover, carefully attend to the News Department of their paper. Foreign and domestic intelligence—political, literary and scientific—drawn from the most authentic sources, will be always found in their journal. One of the editors of the paper will devote his exclusive attention to those selections which are designed, in a great part, to contribute to its interest. The editors of the *Western Continent* appeal to their Southern friends for support in this undertaking. Although, in the opinion that no interest could be subserved by devoting its columns to political discussion, they have determined to keep the journal aloof from such topics; yet, nevertheless, as citizens and natives of a Southern State, seeking to establish a Family Newspaper, they feel justified in relying for support upon the kindred feelings and common sympathies of the people of the South.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year, payable invariably in advance. Three copies for one year, or one copy for three years, \$5.00. Seven copies, \$12. Twelve copies, \$15.

A liberal discount will be allowed to Postmasters who will do us the favor to act as Agents for the *Continent*.

All communications to be addressed (post paid) to sept Editors *Western Continent*, Baltimore, Md.

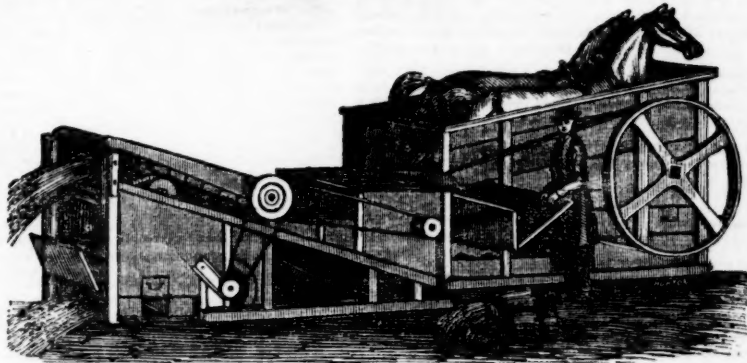
THRASHING MACHINERY, HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

THE subscribers are manufacturing an unusual large assortment of agricultural machinery for the coming harvest—all of which they warrant to be equal as regards plan of construction, durability, &c., to any similar machinery made in this country. They may be rated and priced as follows, viz: **Lever Horse Powers**, 3 sizes, at \$5 100 and \$150
Endless Chain Powers, 2 sizes, at 85 and \$110
Thrashing Machines, 4 sizes, at 35 40 50 and \$60
Straw Separators for do. 3 sizes, at 15 18 and \$30
Grain Cradles, made with iron and wood braces
—extra and common finish, at 4 and \$5
Horse Hay and Grain Rakes, best quality, \$11
Hand Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythe Stones, Sickles, Cradlers, Hammers, &c., also
Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, made with cast iron and steel tines, price 4, 5 and \$6
Corn and Drag Harrows 5 to \$18
2 and 3 Furrow Plows—Improved 5.50 and \$6.50
Fanning Mills, with separating fixtures, greatly improved 25 30 and \$35
We are also manufacturing extensively, our late improved drilling machines, which, with tests during the last season, has proved the article to be perfect in every particular—they are fixed to drill almost every variety of grain, but particularly adapted for wheat.

In the next number of this paper we will say more in regard to this new and valuable machine.
R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.
Manufacturers and Seedsmen,
62 Light-st.—Baltimore.

200 THRASHING MACHINES FOR SALE.—**E. WHITMAN, Jr.**, Baltimore, will offer for sale this season one hundred of his Wrought Iron Rail-way Horse Power and Thrashing Machines, and one hundred Sweep Horse Powers do. The great demand for those machines, will require orders to be sent early to have machines at the time they may be wanted. E. Whitman, Jr. is the only man in this State, who manufactures the Wrought Iron Rail-way Horse Power and the Thrasher, with an Iron Cylinder complete in one piece; and is also the only man who makes the machines to Thrash and Clean at one operation. As Thrashing Machines of all kinds and prices can be found at his warehouse from \$110 to \$220, all who are in want of a machine will do well to give him a call. May 1

WHITMAN'S WROUGHT IRON RAIL-WAY HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.



RAVENWOOD, Accomac, Va., Aug. 4th, 1847.

MR. E. WHITMAN, JR.—During my late harvest, I have fully tested the merits and capacity of your Two Horse Rail way Power and Thresher. As a labor saving machine, performing its work in the most perfect manner, it is invaluable to the farmer. In every particular it has answered my most sanguine expectations—I would not be without it for four times its cost. Indeed, I consider it has already paid for itself; for, without its aid, I could not possibly have availed myself of the high price at which I disposed of my crop. During its operation, it was visited by several of the best and most intelligent farmers in the county, who were delighted with its work. With two small mules (entirely too light) and five men and a girl to attend the machine, I threshed four hundred bushels of oats in five hours and twenty minutes, with perfect ease, and without hurrying at all—that was the longest time I operated with any one day. I have threshed, cleaned, and housed my grain sooner than I have ever been able heretofore to stack it; and without any extra labor. Your Horse Power will be generally adopted in this county—indeed, I may say, that the best lever-power could not be sold here at one-fourth its cost.

SUPERIOR GUANO FOR SALE.

JUST received and for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, a cargo of GUANO, of superior quality. Price \$35 per ton, for half a ton or more; less than half a ton, 3 cts. per lb. Apply at the New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

at St.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.

HIGHLY IMPROVED HORSE-POWER.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish his improved Horse-Powers, upon the Sun and Planet principle, and such as he exhibited at the late Fair in this city. This power possesses some peculiar advantages over all other powers in use, as running lighter, being more durable, and any repairs necessary to it, can be done on the farm without going to a mechanic's shop. Those in want of a Horse Power would do well to examine this before purchasing elsewhere—price \$100. Threshing Machines on hand for \$45 and \$35.

July 1

At his old stand, 180 Pratt-st.

J. S. EASTMAN,

FENCING! FENCING!!—The Farmer, the Gardener, and indeed the Cultivist of whatever name, need no elaborate argument to prove that to protect and secure the products of his toils, by substantial and durable fencing, is second only to his concern in the culture and growth of his crops—or that it is of no less importance in the matter of expense. The attention of the public is invited to a newly invented variety of fencing, which for cheapness, durability, and convenience, is preferable to any fence hitherto used—this fencing is designed and equally applicable for an ornamental enclosure for dwellings, lawns, &c., as for separating and enclosing fields upon a farm. Among the advantages which it proposes, the following are some that might be named: It requires less material; occupies less space upon the ground; is less liable to get out of repair; is more durable than fences in common use. It affords certain protection against all kinds of cattle, sheep, &c.—it combines lightness with strength, it makes very little shade,

I am much pleased with the Straw Cutter you sent,—tho' small, it answers every purpose.

I am yours, with great respect,

WM. H. B. CUSTIS.

We have taken the liberty to publish the above letter for the benefit of Virginia farmers, as the high standing of the author will doubtless satisfy any reasonable mind of the great superiority of my threshing machine over all others.

We are the only person, south of New York, that manufactures and sells this machine.

Price of one-horse power \$75, Thresher \$45, Band \$6 — \$136
Two-horse power, \$100, Thresher \$50, Band \$6 — \$158

We have also a Sweep Power, that we will warrant to do more work than any other sweep-power that is made—stronger and more durable.

Farmers will also please bear in mind, that we manufacture and sell the machines that thrash and clean the wheat at the same operation.

E. WHITMAN, Jr.

Corner of Pratt & Light-st.—Baltimore.

je 1

thus affording light and heat for vegetation; it is portable, and is capable of being transformed at pleasure, to suit any shaped lot, it affords gates at any point and of any size; it can be manufactured from any kind of lumber or such as cannot be split into rails, it is a sure protection for gardens and fields from fowls, dogs, &c.—being too high and pointed to be jumped at and too close to admit a passage through—it being light can easily and readily be removed from place to place and set up without injury. It being open is not thrown down or affected by high winds. In short it is found to be a highly valuable and convenient fence—it is manufactured with great rapidity and facility by very simple machinery worked by water, steam or horse-power. The undersigned having purchased the Patent Right for the State of Maryland, and being desirous that the advantages of this invention should be extensively diffused throughout the State, will sell Rights for the various counties, (except Frederick, Carroll and Montgomery, these being sold) on very favorable terms, and furnish machinery to those who will purchase and put this valuable invention into actual operation.—The machinery can now be seen in operation, either at the Triadelphia Factory, Montgomery county, at the farm of Col. Jas. C. Allee, New Windsor, Carroll county, or at the farm of the subscriber, Mount Pleasant, Frederick county, as also ample specimens of the fencing itself. For any further inquiry, addressed (post paid) will receive attention.

sep 1

CHESTER COLEMAN.

CIDER MILLS.

E. WHITMAN is now manufacturing the Cider Mill which has been so highly spoken of in New York and the New England States. With this Mill more cider is produced from the apple and of a better flavor than with the old kinds, and supercedes the old Mills wherever its merits are known. (Price \$35.)

E. WHITMAN,

sep 1

Corner of Light and Pratt-sts.—Baltimore.

SAMUEL SANDS, Printer,

No. 2 JARVIS BUILDING, NORTH-STREET, Baltimore.

VALUABLE BAY-SIDE LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned Agent for the heirs, will sell at private sale, "Sherwood Forest," the residence of the late William Freeland. This Farm is beautifully situated upon the waters of Broad Creek, in Talbot County, Md., within three miles of the Post Town of St. Michaels, and contains the quantity of 233.4 ACRES OF LAND, of which 80 acres are WOODLAND. The arable land is in a highly improved state, having been well limed. The soil is fertile. The improvements are good. The DWELLING is large and commodious, and the out-houses ample and in good repair. It is unnecessary to describe further this desirable property. To a person wishing a beautiful, improved and healthy residence, on navigable water, in an agreeable neighborhood, within six hours sail of Baltimore, this Farm commends itself. The property will be shown by Samuel Hambleton, Senior, residing near it. Inquiries may be made of Thomas H. Freeland, of the house of Freeland & Hall, in Baltimore, or the subscriber. One-fourth of the purchase money only will be required in cash—the balance in three equal, annual instalments from the day of sale, with interest thereon, secured by bond and approved security.

The Wheat crop will be seeded in approved husbandman-like manner in due season, and can be had by the purchaser upon liberal terms. There is also fine stock of all kinds, now on the farm, which can be procured by the purchaser of this land upon accommodating terms. If not sold at private sale on or before TUESDAY, the 31st of OCTOBER, this property will, on that day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., be offered at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in Easton. Immediate possession of the premises will be given to the purchaser.

SAMUEL HAMBLETON, Jr.,
1st—Agent for the Heirs.

Sep. 23, 1848.

AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED BREEDS OF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, &c.

I WISH to remind the farmers and planters of the Southern and Western States, that I still continue to purchase and sell improved stock,—such as Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, of the different kinds and breeds, at a reasonable commission. They will be carefully shipped, or sent away as ordered. All letters, post paid, addressed to me at Philadelphia, will be attended to without delay.

AARON CLEMENT.

PALE FENCING.—DAVID BURBANK has for sale at his manufactory, on Hughes Street, South-side of the Basin, adjoining Messrs. Cottrell & Brown's Marine Ways, a beautiful and cheap article of PALE FENCING, strong and durable for Front Yards, Garden Lots, Grave Yard Lots, and other enclosures.

Price for pannel per 10 feet, without posts, \$1.25
do 10 feet, with posts,—rails not planed, 1.75
do 10 feet, do and rails planed, 2.50

SHINGLES of the best quality, for sale at prices, varying from \$5 to \$15 per thousand.

N. B.—Orders left at Mr. E. WHITMAN, Jr.'s, No. 55, Corner of Light and Pratt-sts. will be promptly attended to.

September 25, 1848.

J. S. EASTMAN would inform the public that he intends offering at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 16th of November next, at the Agricultural Fair, the residue of his stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, consisting of Ploughs, Threshing Machines, Horse-Powers, Taylor's Improved Straw Cutters, &c. &c.

September 27, 1848.

GENESEE WHITE FLINT WHEAT.

THE above choice wheat cleaned in a superior manner, and put up in barrels, for sale at the New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 & 191 Market-st., N. Y.

sep 1-2t

A. B. ALLEN.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—We have received a few gallons of this seed for sale, at \$3 per quart. Those wishing to raise this shrub for hedges, should obtain the seed this summer or fall.

jet

S. SANDS, Office of the Farmer.

2 Jarvis building, North-st

IMPROVED STOCK.

A FULL-BRED DURHAM SHORT-HORN BULL, seven years old; and a few high-bred Southdown ram LAMBS, for sale.

July 28, 1848.

SAMUEL HAMBLETON, Jr.

Near St. Michaels.

LIME-LIME.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake Bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25c. per bushel, in bhd's., or at \$1 per bbl.

July 1

E. J. COOPER, City Block, Baltimore.

PLOUGH! PLOUGH!!

The subscriber is manufacturing Ploughs of various patterns and of different sizes; also Wheat Fans, Cylindrical Straw Cutters, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, CORN SHELLERS, &c. Also,

THRESHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS—these latter are used by the following gentlemen, to whom reference is made, as to their superior value, viz. Messrs. T. Beard, Th. Beard, Dr. Watkins, J. T. Hodges, T. Welsh, W. Mackall, J. Iglehart, A. Sellman, R. Sellman, W. Hopkins, J. Kent, Geo. Wells, Geo. Gale, Dr. Fenwick, A. Franklin, J. C. Weems, of Anne Arundel county; G. W. Weems, J. T. Barber, R. B. Chew, W. Boswell, Y. Howes, of Calverton, Md. &c.—Agent of Evans Davis, Baltimore co., for sale of the Woodcock Plow.

CHAS. H. DRURY,
Gillingham alley, entrance from Howard st. near Pratt, and store, Hollingsworth at corner Pratt.

The "Simon pure," and invincible WILEY FLOW still in the field—A. G. MOTT, at No. 38 ERROR STREET, near the Bel-Air Market—Manufacturer and Vender of Implements of Husbandry, viz. Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Grain-Craddles, Wheat-Fans, Corn-Shellers, Straw-Cutters, Endless chain Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, &c. &c.—through this medium, would apprise the agricultural community of the fact, that he is the only manufacturer in the "Monumental city" of the GENUINE WILEY FLOW (right and left hand) composed of the real "simon pure" and justly celebrated New York composition, chilled castings, the points of which, are warranted to stand the most rugged soil equal to steel, at a cost of about two cents per acre, for blacksmith's bill.—If you are for bargains, call, or send your orders, for he guarantees his implements good as the best, and cheap as the cheapest, for cash, and delivered in any part of the town free of charge.

FENCING—FENCING.—The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the entire apparatus, or any part of the machinery for the manufacture of the new, beautiful, and highly economical kind of FENCING, advertised in the last August No. of this Journal, to such as desire, together with the Patent Right for any of the counties of this State, except that of Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll, Baltimore, and Prince George's—also for the entire territory of Virginia, or any part of it—likewise for any part of the territory of Pennsylvania unsold. For particulars, description, &c. see the American Farmer, No. 2, for 1847.

MT. PLEASANT, Frederick county, Md., June, 1848.

July 1

TO THE MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS, ARTISTS AND OTHERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Board of Managers of the Maryland Institute for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, recently established in the city of Baltimore, respectfully announce that they intend holding their first FAIR for the exhibition of improved Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c. in the month of October next.

Further particulars will be given in future advertisements, and circulars will be forwarded to persons engaged in manufactures and the arts.

J. K. STAPLETON,
Geo. J. BOCHÉ,
EDWARD NEEDLES, Com. on Fairs.
ROSA WINANS,
B. S. BENSON,
ADAM DENMEAD, Chairman.

SAM'L. SANDS, Sec'y. Ap. 1

GUANO.—300 Tons, viz: PATAGONIA, ICHABOE, AFRICAN and SOUTH AMERICAN, the latter a very superior article, thought to be equal to the Peruvian, and contains less water. For Sale by S. FENBY & BRO. aug. 1 Corner Gay and Pratt-sts.

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